ESTABLISHED IN 1872

PAPER TRADE JOURNAL

With Which Is Combined

Vol. LXXXVII, No. 4 — Thursday, July 26, 1928

W. R. Hearst Sued by Canadian News Print Mills

Action Brought in Montreal for $978,630 for Alleged Deliveries Follows Publisher's Suit—Writ of Seizure Before Judgment Permits Plaintiffs to Seize Shipments Consigned From Quebec Mills to Defendants—Canadian Courts Decline to Accept $100,000 Deposit for Release of Paper and Dismiss Defendants' Plea

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MONTREAL, Que., July 23, 1928.—Claiming malice and bad faith, the Canada Paper Sales Company last Wednesday began action for $978,630.35 against the Newspaper and Magazine Paper Corporation of New York and William Randolph Hearst. At the same time a writ of seizure before judgment was sought to permit the plaintiffs to seize shipments of paper consigned from Quebec mills to the American defendants, and demand made that such paper be sold up to the amount of the claim.

Plaintiff's Allegation

The plaintiffs allege that in April last they were negotiating with the Hearst interests for paper supply, and that, while those negotiations were proceeding, shipments of paper on month-to-month orders were being made to the defendants. On April 21, however, the defendants are alleged to have terminated the negotiations, but to have requested a supply of paper for the month of April. In view of rumors, the plaintiffs add, the defendants planned an action for damages. The Americans were notified they must complete arrangements at once or no shipments would be made. Thereupon, the plea says, definite promise to pay was received from the corporation and in addition a personal guarantee from Mr. Hearst. Then it was that paper to the amount of $978,630.35 was shipped.

Allegation is further made that the defendants, with fraudulent intent, waited until all the paper was delivered, and on June 15, when payment was due, instituted an action in damages based on a verbal contract of April 2, and had New York courts seize the New York bank account of the plaintiffs as well as of all companies that had manufactured the paper. Since that time the defendants have been securing paper from mills not allied with the Canada Paper Sales Company, and the demand is made that seizure of all shipments be permitted as soon as it is placed on cars consigned to defendants, and that such paper be sold up to the amount claimed in default of cash payment by the defendants themselves.

Hearst Asks Release of Seized Print

On the following Friday, 25 American newspapers, members of the Hearst combination, petitioned the Superior Court to be allowed to deposit security to secure release of some 45 carloads of news print paper consigned to them by Quebec mills but under seizure in connection with the action of $4,996,932.82, begun by the Canadian Paper Sales, Ltd., against the Newspaper and Magazine Paper Corporation and W. R. Hearst of New York.

The petition admits the claim entered by the Canadian Paper Sales, Ltd., but avers that it is more than offset by a counter-claim totaling $12,370,000 made up of $5,420,000 owing to the newspaper and magazine paper corporation and $6,950,000 to Mr. Hearst personally. Complaint was made of inaccuracies in an affidavit by Henry A. Wise of New York, which was the foundation for the seizure of paper loaded on cars, the release of which is now sought.

However, the W. R. Hearst syndicate of newspapers failed in their petition to the Superior Court for permission to deposit $100,000 to secure release of 45 carloads of news print paper consigned to them from Quebec mills, but seized in connection with the damage claim entered by the Canadian Paper Sales, Ltd., against the Newspaper and Magazine Paper Corporation and William Randolph Hearst.

Petition Maintained

Justice Duclos, however, authorized the release of the news print if petitioners deposit, not the $100,000 which they calculate to represent the value of the seized paper, but the entire $978,630 for which the Canadian Paper Sales, Ltd., is suing. Demurrage totaling $2,510 must also be paid to two Canadian railroads.

"If the goods in question were released upon a deposit of $100,000," said Justice Duclos, in part, "the plaintiffs could immediately issue seizure after seizure, seize more carloads of news print from day to day until the full amount of their claim was recovered, which would entail costs and put the two railway companies, who are not interested in this case, to an infinite amount of trouble and annoyance.

"The petitioners admit that the defendants owe the amount mentioned, but that the same is offset by a counter-claim and damages much larger than the amount now claimed.

"It is an established principle that unliquidated damages cannot be offered in compensation to a liquidated claim, and therefore the amount claimed is undoubtedly due by the defendants.

"For these reasons the petition is maintained and the forty-five carloads of newspaper print are ordered to be released upon the defendants giving good and sufficient bond for the amount endorsed upon the said writ of attachment, namely, $978,630.35, with interest and costs to date, and upon further payment to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of the sum of $587 demurrage on eleven cars up to noon the 23d instant, and upon payment of $1,923, demurrage on the thirty-five cars up to the said date, the whole with costs to follow suit."

Hearst Motion Dismissed

The suit of Canadian Paper Sales, Ltd., against the Newspaper and Magazine Paper Corporation of New York and W. R. Hearst for $978,630.35 damages in connection with news print supplies ad-

(*Continued on page 35*)

Pennsylvania Paper Mills Broaden Production

Operations Being Maintained on Fairly Proportioned Schedule in Preparation For Forthcoming Autumn Trade—Prevailing Hot Weather Increases Demand for Summer Specialties —Fine Paper Distributors Experience Upward Trend—Kraft Prices Advance

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23, 1928.—Slightly improved conditions have been helpful in promoting the sales of certain grades of papers that are either seasonally active or are needed for those industries now beginning to anticipate the coming Fall revival. While the hot weather has created a wider distribution of paper wares of certain types, there has been a notable improvement in specialties that will be in demand for the various manufactured products that have long been particularly active with the autumn days. This is true of the textile industries, which have been laggards for many months. During the past week a slight improvement took place among the many lines adapted for this class of trade, while box producers, clothing manufacturers and like industries were on the buyers' side of the market after a prolonged absence throughout the past months.

Orders for the various lines of papers made in this manufacturing district are showing the preparation for the coming autumn and while business is not booming there has been sufficient advance purchases to maintain operations at fairly proportioned schedule for the next month or longer. The paper board manufacturers are gradually assuming broader production though the normal seasonal demand has not been attained. Present capacity is about 70 per cent. Fine paper mills are likewise operating at from 80 to 90 per cent, while a few with contract orders are operating full time in stocking ahead for the next six months' demand. Roofing manufacturers are reported to enjoy a steady demand while the market for raw materials grows narrower as mills enter the buyers' side of the stock market, with some of the grades of rags at a premium.

As the political contest becomes a matter of interest and the industrial world is looking forward to brighter days in the coming months preparatory to the presidential election, fine paper distributors are enjoying an upward trend in demand. While buying is mostly of hand to mouth type, orders are larger and printers and advertisers are making more frequent inquiries for future needs. Stationers are in the market for many of the grades that will be needed for the accounting departments for the next half year's records, while social requirements and greeting card stocks are being bought for the autumn announcements and holidays.

Today there will be effective in the Philadelphia market an advance of $5 per ton on kraft after a downward revision of $10 which had prevailed ever since the early days of summer when mills were seeking tonnage orders to maintain operations throughout the dog days. Announcements were sent out by the mills stating that the turn in the kraft situation predicted a fortnight ago had materialized and with the 23rd of July the new quotations would be effective. This new scale has been made by two mills involved in the recent revisions—a southern manufacturer and a northern competitor. It is expected that further advances will bring the price of kraft up to the spring schedule when $10 per ton then lopped off will be returned to the markets of the coming months. Local dealers who were liquidated sufficiently of their old supplies of kraft to take advantage of the recessions in values are well stocked with the lower priced kraft offered during the past month and will be able to reap larger profits as the prices return to normal levels.

Federal Container Co. Merges With Zellerbach Interests

An announcement sent out during the week by the local headquarters of the Federal Container Company, manufacturers of corrugated fiber shipping cases, rolls and sheets, with factory at 56th street and Paschall avenue, informs the trade of the merging of the firm with Fibreboard Products, Inc., of San Francisco, Cal. This statement of the merger was sent to the trade and gives the aims and developments that are to follow the merger.

"Fibreboard Products, Inc., which is a jointly owned subsidiary of Zellerbach Corporation and the Paraffine Companies, Inc., announces the purchase of the Federal Container Company of Philadelphia, the largest manufacturer of corrugated containers in that city. This purchase was made as the result of a very thorough survey of the Eastern field, which was made for the company by John Connor, formerly vice-president of the Philadelphia Paper Manufacturing Company, who entered the employ of Fibreboard Products, Inc., as general manager of Eastern operations, shortly after its organization last November. The Federal Container Company will continue under the management of T. C. Mitchell, formerly president of the concern. This is the first step in an ambitious program of development which the company has in contemplation for extending the scope of its activities (which heretofore have been confined entirely to the Pacific Coast) throughout the United States.

"Plans are now being prepared by V. D. Simons, consulting engineer, Chicago, for a 150 ton board mill, to be built in the vicinity of Philadelphia, the construction of which is expected to be started shortly. Pending the completion of the mill the board requirements of the Federal Container plant will be supplied from the Pacific Coast mills of Fibreboard Products, Inc.

"This company recently issued, through a syndicate composed of Blyth, Witter & Co., J. Barth & Co., and Schwabacher & Co., $1,500,000 six per cent prior preferred stock. All of the balance of its securities are held by Zellerbach Corporation and the Paraffine Companies, Inc. The company has assets of approximately $20,000,000."

Bag Manufacturers Raise Prices

The larger bag manufacturing concerns producing their own paper in mills operated under control of nationally known concerns, announce that with the current week prices of all grades of bags will be raised 2½ per cent. This is the third rise effective within the past four months, a similar advance having been made in June, while another of like proportions was effected in April. There has been a steadily improving market for the general line of bags made by the well known manufacturers within recent months. Further improvement is looked for in the coming weeks when preparation for the autumn stocking is anticipated.

Huff Paper Co. Outing

Good fellowship between employer and employee was the link that brought together the forces of the Huff Paper Company, Denckla Building, in the many happy diversions provided in the outing program held last Saturday at Burholme Park. With the officers of the company extending hospitality to the staff, the day was given over to the enjoyment of many outdoor events, including novelty sports and contests with prize awards for the fair sex and their competitors among the men employees. An enthusiastically contested game was the contest on the baseball diamond when the married men lined up with the single members of the staff. The married men proved more skillful with the bat and ball, winning over their opponents in the ranks of the unattached nine. With the winding up of the afternoon sporting program the sixty members of the staff partook of a seasonable picnic spread on the grounds of the park. Those of the firm who dispensed the hospitality of the company were President Sherman

Warren, Secretary Henry Huquenele, Treasurer Henry Adler and Assistant Secretary and Treasurer Frank Hufnal.

Lily Cup and Specialty Co. Distributes New Containers

The Lily Cup and Specialty Company, with offices in the Denckla Building, is distributing in the Quaker City territory and environs the newest addition to the line—that of the Packtight nested containers for liquid and food packing.

Norbert A. Considine in Germany

Word has been received here of the arrival of President Norbert A. Considine, of the Paper House of Pennsylvania, in Germany, where he will make a round of the paper making centers of the Teutonic republic. President Considine, who is making Hamburg his stopping place, is on a combined business and recuperating trip abroad, to remain until late September. After visiting the paper mills of Germany he will continue on to the Scandinavian countries to make a similar tour of the mills of the north lands and Finland. He will give attention to Government business while in Finland as Consul for that country in Philadelphia.

H. H. Beatty in Charge of A. W. P. Southern Office

H. H. Beatty, who until his recent transfer south was connected with the Philadelphia offices of the American Writing Paper Company, is now in charge of the Atlanta, Ga., branch of the company. The Atlanta office is an entire new southern distribution center for the American company. P. Wesson, who was also associated with the Quaker City offices of the company, is now head of the Seattle, Wash., branch of the American Writing Paper Company. The Philadelphia territory is being covered by John A. Snyder, who succeeded Mr. Beatty as assistant to Frederick Hastings, local manager. Frederick Macey, who also covered the local trade, is now attached to the sales staff of the Dill and Collins Company as special representative for the promotion of printers and publishers' papers manufactured under the Dilcol Line in the Philadelphia mills of that company. Mr. Macey gave special attention to the standardization of the American writing papers in the local territory.

J. L. N. Smythe Co. Distributes Silvertone Envelopes

The line of Silvertone envelopes for catalogues and large mail matter requiring extra strong paper, is now being distributed in the Philadelphia trade by the J. L. N. Smythe Company, 30 South 6th street, wrapping paper and coarse paper specialty dealers. The Smythe company is co-distributor with the firm of A. Hartung, Inc., 5th and Race streets. The Silvertone envelopes are made of the highest grade gray kraft produced by American manufacturers. They are used for book mailing purposes as well as for heavy printed matter, and are the product of the Standard Envelope Manufacturing Company, of Cleveland, Ohio. They are manufactured in all sizes, weights and shapes and with the special patented clasp of durable and serviceable quality. Harvey E. Platt, who recently succeeded to the presidency of the Symthe company, is spending his vacation in the Michigan woodlands on a camping trip.

New Stock Issue For Scott Paper Co.

An issue of $552,500 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock of the Scott Paper Company, of Chester, Pa., with local offices in the Packard Building, was offered to the public during the week by Boenning & Co., investment bankers, 1606 Walnut street, which has been active in promoting paper mills and large converting concerns in recent years. The new issue, in the form of Series B is sold at par of $100 per share. The proceeds will be used to provide cash for capital improvements in the company. The company proposes to issue in addition such amounts of Series B stock as may be necessary to provide for redemption on August 1, 1928, of such of the 7 per cent cumulative preferred as shall not be exchanged for Series A stock. Application has been approved to list the stock on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. In a letter to the bankers, President Thomas B. McCabe, of the Scott company, states that earnings for the first five months of 1928 in sales of Scott tissues and allied products, were 14 per cent greater than the same period of last year and the company reports a gain in earnings of 35 per cent over the same period of 1927. The Scott Paper Company, which has been rapidly advancing in its business within recent times, is a Pennsylvania corporation in continuous operation since 1879. It owns and operates an extensive plant in Chester, Pa., on the Delaware River, producing and distributing internationally under its own trade mark, toilet tissues and tissue towels, including such well known brands as "Scot-Tissue" and "Waldorf." Through a wholly owned subsidiary, the company is assured of a substantial supply of high grade wood pulp for its own uses. The common stock of the company is largely owned by executives and employees in direct charge of the management and operation of the business. The new cumulative preferred stock will be followed by 150,000 shares of outstanding common stock listed on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange having an indicated market value of $7,500,000, or nearly three times the total amount of preferred stock to be presently outstanding. The new issue was approved last week by the stockholders meeting in Chester, when the proposed increase in the preferred stock from $2,500,000 to $15,000,000, was effected.

Hammermill Paper Co. Declares Dividend

The Hammermill Paper Company, of Erie, Pa., declared during the week a $25 dividend in new six per cent preferred on the 180,000 shares of common. Excess of any dividend over $100 or multiple thereof, or any dividend less the $100, will be paid in cash.

I. P. Co. Becoming Large Utility Organization

The International Paper and Power Company, the new company which is to be formed as a holding company for the properties now owned and controlled by the International Paper Company, is expected to acquire between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of the common stock of the New England Power Association, in addition to that now held by the International Paper Company. The acquisition of this stock will give the International Paper and Power Company over 90 per cent of the total common stock of the New England Power Association.

While the power and utility assets of the new company will be approximately 55 per cent of the total, the paper and pulp operations of the company will naturally have much larger gross earnings than the utility end of the business since the turnover in the utility field bears a much smaller ratio to capital invested than in almost any other industry.

On the basis of the available 1927 figures, however, net earnings from power properties, before depreciation and interest, were about equal to those from paper and pulp. Net earnings after depreciation, available for interest and dividends, were larger from power and utility properties than from paper and pulp.

The International Paper Company is becoming a utility as well as a papermaking organization, and the power properties of the International Paper and Power Company will give the new company rank among the leading power companies on the North American Continent.

Construction Commenced on Mobile Kraft Mill

The International Paper Company has commenced construction on a kraft pulp and paper mill at Mobile, Alabama, which is located on Mobile Bay, an arm of the Gulf of Mexico. The new mill will have a daily capacity of about 170 tons of kraft paper and will be the first pulp and paper mill in the state of Alabama. The site of the new mill is thirty-five miles northeast of Moss Point, Mississippi, where the company recently acquired a modern kraft paper mill of a daily capacity of 100 tons of kraft paper.

With the completion of the Mobile mill, the company will have five modern kraft paper mills in southern United States of a capacity of about 700 tons of kraft paper a day. The company is already the largest producer of kraft paper in the world.

Abitibi Organization to Centralize in Toronto

All Six News Print Concerns Comprising Abitibi Interests to be Housed in New Official Building Which Will Be Equipped With Every Up-to-date Facility for the Necessary Operations—Proposed Building Provides Interesting and Pleasing Prospect

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

TORONTO, July 23, 1928.—The head office of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company will be moved from Montreal to Toronto and the organization of the numerous subsidiary companies will be centralized in this city as soon as arrangements can be completed for their accommodation. The first step in this important transfer of location came to light last week when it was learned that the company had purchased the Beatty and Burns properties on Simcoe street, north of Queen street. The area of these properties totals 90 feet by 128 feet and it is proposed in the near future to erect an office building which will house the various inside staffs of one of Canada's greatest power and paper enterprises. L. R. Wilson, managing director of the Abitibi company, visited Toronto a few days ago and completed the formalities of purchase. No announcement of the purchase prices of the properties has been made.

It will be remembered that the amalgamation in October, 1927, of the Spanish River and Abitibi interests brought together under one head six large Canadian power and paper concerns. The offices of the Spanish River Company have been located for some years in Toronto, while those of the Abitibi Company are in Montreal. The new board of directors were at once faced with the situation under which it would have been impossible to obtain the greatest efficiency and coordination in organization. What discussions and arguments led up to the final choice of Toronto as the center of operations is not known, but since the major portion of the huge assets lies in Ontario and west it would seem to be the logical location for any such centralization plan.

The importance of the plan to Toronto can be understood from the fact that the combined assets of the six amalgamating concerns in 1927, were given as $178,058,625, representing 35.5 per cent of the total investment in the pulp and paper industry in Canada. The net earnings of the Spanish River and Abitibi interests at that time were estimated at nearly $25,000,000 yearly. The operations of this newsprint group cover an area of the Dominion extending from Manitoba on the west to Quebec on the east and the properties comprise eight paper mills and a sulphite pulp plant and power plants with a capacity of nearly 200,000 horse power. Besides this there are several undeveloped sites and it is estimated that the Abitibi group today has a total capacity of 650,000 tons news print per annum with resources sufficient to increase this to 1,000,000 tons per year if and when markets justify such an extension.

These assets include the Abitibi properties around Iroquois Falls, the Spanish River properties with headquarters at Sault Ste. Marie, the Manitoba Paper Company, the Fort William Paper Company, the Abitibi Fibre Company, and the two eastern mills operated by the St. Anne Paper Company and the Murray Bay Company. At the present time aside from the consolidation of the assets through their absorption by Abitibi interests there has been little done towards centralizing the direction of the companies and the fact that the head offices of the six news print concerns will now be brought under one roof should prove an important step in development. It is pointed out that the consolidation of all these assets is necessarily a slow process and the fact that the headquarters of all concerns will soon be under one roof is considered an important and vital step toward this end. Already it is reported that the Spanish River assets are now an integral part of the new company and that the three mills are being operated under the name of Abitibi, Sault Ste. Marie Division.

Aside altogether from the extensive operations which will be converged to the one central office on Simcoe street, the proposed building itself provides an interesting and pleasing prospect. The construction plans have not yet been drawn up, but it is stated that the building, while it will not add to Toronto's sky-scrapers, will be equipped with every up-to-date facility for the necessary operations. The height, it is estimated, will not exceed four stories, and will provide office accommodation only for the Abitibi interests themselves. As soon as it is completed and fitted it is proposed to close the Montreal offices, leaving only a small branch to take care of local situations.

Provinces Confer on Paper Industry

Ontario and Quebec will soon conclude a definite agreement with a view to putting an end to overproduction of paper, which has resulted in falling prices, affecting the present and future of Canada's vital national industry. A few days ago, at the Quebec Provincial Government offices in Montreal, the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Premier of Quebec, had a lengthy conference with the Hon. William Finlayson, Minister of Lands and Forests for Ontario, the Hon. Honore Mercier, Quebec Minister of Lands and Forests, and Gustave C. Piche, chief engineer of the latter department. Though not wishing to commit himself, Mr. Taschereau, after the departure of both ministers, made the following statement: "The over-production of paper in both provinces is enormous. Prices have fallen considerably. The time has come for both provinces to come to a mutual understanding. The Hon. Mr. Finlayson and the Hon. Mr. Mercier have discussed the question before our chief engineer and myself. Mr. Finlayson has full power to come to an agreement. Both governments see the problem from exactly the same angle. In the very near future our common decisions will be announced to the public. Should it be necessary—though I do not think it will be—we might wait until Premier Ferguson's return from Europe. But something quite satisfactory is bound to come out of our discussions on the matter."

The matter of over-production of paper is one of concern to both provinces from the administrative point of view and with respect to the perpetuation of the industry, it is explained at the Department of Lands and Forests in Toronto, whose officials, however, had regarded the Montreal conference as confidential, and did not anticipate any statement being given out. The Hon. Mr. Finlayson's conference with the Quebec representatives was with a view to exchange of opinion on the best methods of preserving the forests of both provinces and developing the industry along the line of consistent production, having in mind also the labor aspect. In the report of the Ontario department, recently published, the section devoted to timber administration referred to the paper situation as one in which production is "at least equivalent to, if not greater than the demand," and also this paragraph, in which legislation as to restricted cutting is forecast:

"The importance of the paper and lumbering industry is so universally recognized that the most modern methods must be adopted to preserve for posterity the sources of supply. Measures with regard to judicious cutting and caring for the forest are being insisted upon in all new undertakings, and in order to place in the hands of the government indisputable power to improve any obsolete methods the Legislature may be asked to vest in the Minister, through his officers, power to regulate the cutting as to diameter limit, type of trees, etc. Sympathetic cooperation with

representatives of the industry is the basis of any legislative amendments, and already conferences have been held and will be further conducted when draft legislation is ready."

F. N. Burt Co.'s Good Business

A satisfactory half year was enjoyed by the F. N. Burt Company, Ltd., one of the companies headed by S. J. Moore, of Toronto. During the first six months of their fiscal period the volume of business has been quite heavy and the earnings well maintained. In the latter part of 1927 the company brought into operation the new addition to the Buffalo plant and operations were consolidated in that city, effecting economies in manufacturing costs, etc. The current year will be the first twelve months in which the company will derive the full benefit of the consolidation as the new addition was only in operation for part of 1927. Another of Mr. Moore's companies, American Sales Book, has just made a satisfactory report on the first half year's operations. It will be recalled that President S. J. Moore in advising the shareholders of the board's intention to increase the company's capital and issue additional common shares, pointed out that business had increased more than three-fold since the inception of the company, while there had been no increase in capital. He went on to say that the field of the company's products was rapidly widening and the management anticipated a continued growth in business. So far the current year has lived up to expectations.

Great Lakes Paper Makes Bond Issue

Wood, Gundy and Co., Toronto, are offering first mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds, series A of the Great Lakes Paper Company, Ltd., priced at $100 and accrued interest, yielding 6 per cent. The bonds are due March 1, 1950. The company owns and operates a ground wood pulp mill at Fort William, Ont., and is now constructing a news print mill with a capacity of 100,000 tons annually. The estimated earnings of the company from the news print end of the business at the present market price, together with earnings from the sale of other products, are as follows: Year ending December 31, 1929, $1,812,000; year ending December 31, 1930, $2,265,000. J. H. Black is the president of the concern and the equipment consists of sixteen pocket grinders and eighteen wet machines. They have 5,000 square miles of pulp limits.

Notes and Jottings of the Trade

Provincial Paper, Ltd., with head office at Toronto and mills at Mille Roches, Que., Thorold, Georgetown and Port Arthur, Ont., has just mailed out quite an elaborate sample book of their staple grades of paper such as are in every day use by printers and publishers throughout Canada in the production of books, catalogs, booklets, broadsides, etc. The artist who designed the cover has turned out a clever imitation of a partially opened book between the leaves of which have been placed many samples with illustrations showing the excellent printing qualities of Provincial paper.

Printers and paper wholesalers in the Toronto Typothetae membership are going to make an effort this summer to wrest from Buffalo the golf trophy put up by W. H. Brigden, of Brigdens Ltd., Toronto, and Mr. Spendelow, of Buffalo. The cup was won by Buffalo several seasons ago and arrangements are now being made for a match between Buffalo and Toronto players to be held in a few weeks when Toronto hopes to bring the trophy to that city.

Owing to some delay in getting back the schedules of classification of paper stock from the printers, the Toronto Typothetae have not yet got the waste paper bureau in operation. As soon as these classifications have been returned the special committee will meet and arrange for contracts with the printer members of the organization to have their waste paper handled through the Typothetae office.

The many friends in the paper trade in Toronto regretted to learn that E. J. Hathaway, of Warwick Bros. & Rutter, manufacturing stationers, Toronto, had been confined to the house for some time through illness.

Scott Wallace, of the sales staff of the United Paper Mills, Ltd., Toronto, has returned from a honeymoon motor trip to Quebec City.

The new plant of Dominion Box Boards, Ltd., on the Lake front at Toronto, is about to go into production. The machines have now been tuned up and some initial stock has been turned out. The capacity will eventually be 125 tons of board a day when additional beaters are installed.

Considerable impetus is being given the fancy paper box manufacturing trade by Warwick Bros. & Rutter, manufacturing stationers, Toronto, through their idea of packaging the new Waddington English Playing Cards for which they are the Canadian agents. The firm are now showing these for next Christmas gift trade and they report very extensive sales since they took on the lines last year.

Richard Collins, general superintendent of the Wayagamack Pulp and Paper Company at Three Rivers, who has been spending the last six weeks in England, has sailed for home on the S. S. *Doric*.

L. L. Campbell, of the Laurentide Works Division staff, has been transferred to Pembroke, Ont., where he has joined the staff of the Laurentide-Ottawa Company.

Conditions in the paper industry in the United Kingdom show distinct signs of improvement and the outlook is sufficiently good to justify an optimistic view with regard to the future, states a report just issued from the office of H. M. Trade Commissioner in Toronto. The esparto and wood-free sections of the trade report better business and some of the mills are exceptionally busy. Reports from the paper manufacturing section indicate a general improvement, while trade in the fine paper section is steady and better than it was this time last year.

The new board mill of Canadian Paperboard Company on the harbor front in Toronto has now been completed and the machine is now being linked up to the beaters which are being rapidly installed. The board making machine has already been pretty well tuned up and the company expects to be in full production by September 1. The capacity of the mill is 125 tons.

Ray Harding, of the Canadian Nashua Paper Company, Peterboro, Ont., and Samuel Whitehouse, sales manager of the Canadian Sealrite Company, a subsidiary of Nashua, were recent business visitors in Toronto.

Thomas Flockhart, of the Rotogravure Company, Boundbrook, N. J., was a caller on the Toronto paper trade a few days ago.

G. D. Falkenberg, of Price Bros., Ltd., Quebec, was in Toronto during the week, calling on the paper trade.

Mr. Ravenelle, superintendent of the Eastern Paper and Felt Corporation, St. Basil, Que., was a caller on the corrugated paper trade in Toronto last week.

John Hewitt, Jr., and T. J. Allan, of Paper Sales, Ltd., King street, Toronto, are spending a few days fishing in the Kawartha Lakes District of Ontario.

A visitor to Toronto during the past few days was R. S. Kellogg, secretary of the News Print Bureau, New York. Mr. Kellogg is on a tour of the news print mills in Canada and spent a couple of days with George Carruthers of the Interlake Tissue Mills, and A. P. Costigane, secretary-engineer of the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association in Toronto.

Lafayette Box Board Co. Increases Stock

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17, 1928.—The Lafayette Box Board and Paper Company of Lafayette, Ind., has filed with the Secretary of State a change in its par value of stock from $500,000 common to 1,666 2/3 shares of no par value and increasing this number to 5,000 shares of no par value common stock. The corporation also reduced its preferred stock of $1,000,000 by exchanging it for 2,333 1/3 shares of no par value common.

Fox River Valley Paper Industry Happenings

Numerous Improvements in Progress at Oconto Falls Plant Will Aid Both Production and Quality—Sales Plans and Other Problems Discussed by Kimberly-Clark Co. Executives at Neenah—Paper Mill Officials Appointed on Safety Conference Committee

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

APPLETON, Wis., July 23, 1928.—Improvements which will aid both production and quality are in progress at the Falls Manufacturing Company, of Oconto Falls, Wis., a subsidiary of the Continental Paper and Bag Mills Corporation.

Two additions have been made to the paper mill, one a beater room and the other an enlargement of the digester and diffuser room. These are completed and the company is now installing a new beater and three huge steel diffusers, the latter from the Biggs Boiler Works, of Dayton, Ohio. These changes will increase the pulp output of the mill one-third, it is estimated.

Improvements at the company's sulphite mill include the rebuilding of the hemlock block conveyor in the wood room, and the re-lining of digester No. 3. Changes in the conveyor will allow the use of more water as the wood passes through, resulting in the production of much cleaner pulp.

Installation of a Morterul heater for the No. 5 digester also is in progress. This will permit the cooking of liquor without admitting steam directly to the digester, thus preventing the condensation and the liquor to mix. No evaporation period will be necessary. The sulphite mill is closed down entirely while these changes are being made.

New Bergstrom Boiler House

Erection of the new boiler house at the Begstrom Paper Company's mill at Neenah, Wis., is proceeding rapidly. The N. W. Kellog Company, of New York, has started building the huge smokestack for the plant. It will be 185 feet high, with inside measurement of 19 feet at the base, and 11 feet at the top. It will be one of the highest in the city.

Kimberly-Clark Executives Confer

Annual conferences of Kimberly-Clark Company executives were held at Neenah, Wis., last week. Officials, superintendents and heads of departments from the mills at Appleton, Kimberly, Niagara and Niagara Falls, were present. Production and sales plans were discussed and problems were taken up.

Safety Leaders Meet at Appleton

Success for the last five years of the Fox River Valley Safety Conference has led to a movement to make this a permanent organization, with a definite program for increased industrial and traffic safety. A meeting of safety leaders from various cities of the valley and northeastern Wisconsin was held at Appleton, Wis., last week.

It was shown by H. L. Vits, of Manitowoc, Wis., who was in charge of the meeting, that attendance at these conferences has grown from 400 to 1,000, representing superintendents, foremen, employment managers, mill workmen and company executives. This indicates the growing interest, he said, and shows the need and value of a permanent organization.

A committee representing various industries was chosen. Paper mill executives included in the appointments are: M. G. Hoyman, of the Kimberly-Clark Company, Neenah, Wis.; William F. Ashe, of the Thilmany Pulp and Paper Company, Kaukauna, Wis.; W. J. Peacock, of the Northern Paper Mills, Green Bay, Wis., and H. G. Noyes, of Appleton, Wis., director of pulp and paper making education in the state. Talks in favor of the proposal were made by R. C. Haven, of the National Safety Council, and R. A. McKeown, of the Wisconsin Industial Commission.

News of the Industry

Summer recreation has a prominent place in the paper industry. The Tuttle Press, of Appleton, Wis., held a picnic last week for its 200 officials and employees. This gathering at a local park was the concluding event of the annual sales convention. Another outing included the entire office force of the Kimberly-Clark Company, of Neenah, Wis. They were guests of Harry Price, secretary of the company, at a dinner at his summer home on the Wolf River. An all day picnic was held a week ago by all workers of the Falls Manufacturing Company, of Oconto Falls, Wis. A program at Kelly lake included contests, a band concert and dancing.

Two accidents have occurred at mills during the past week. Joseph Mandes, of DePere, Wis., had his foot crushed while on construction work at the Bergstrom Paper Company, Neenah, Wis. His foot was caught beneath a heavy timber. Mike Silwonawicz suffered a broken leg while working at the Menasha Printing and Carton Company, of Menasha, Wis. He fell from a ladder.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Joseph Stark and Miss Sarah Andrews, of Shawano, Wis. Mr. Stark is purchasing agent for the Wolf River Paper Company, of that city, and his bride was employed in the office there.

High Water in Northern New York

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

WARRENSBURG, N. Y., July 17, 1928.—The heavy rains which have visited Northern New York recently have caused rivers and streams to rise to a point approaching flood conditions in some sections. On the whole the high water has been of benefit to pulp and paper mills which usually at this time of the year are forced to run at reduced speed because of low water.

The Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company is one of the firms benefiting by the high water. During recent years at this time the condition of the Schroon River has made it possible to operate but one grinder in the pulp mill, whereas at the present time four or more grinders are being operated. The pulp mill is being operated at top speed.

Under an agreement made several years ago with the hotel interests at Schroon Lake the Schroon River Pulp and Paper Company agreed to the closing of the gates of the Starbuckville Dam on June 15 so that the Schroon Lake level would not be lowered. The paper company followed the same procedure this year and the closing of the dam gates caused an immediate reduction in the working force at both the pulp and paper mills. The heavy rains of the last few weeks, however, raised the lake to such an extent that the hotel owners requested the paper company that the provisions of the agreement be suspended and the gates of the dam reopened. As a result of complying with this request all employees of the pulp and paper mills have been returned to full time.

Hartford City Paper Co. to Build

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 17, 1928.—The Hartford City Paper, Company, Hartford City, Ind., has just awarded a contract to the Indiana Construction and Engineering Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., for the immediate erection of a new brick and concrete addition to the plant. The structure will be 75 by 100 feet and will be two stories high with a basement. It will be used for the storage of raw materials and finished products.

Paper Demand Fairly Satisfactory In Chicago

Improved Condition of Kraft Paper Industry Leads to Advance of $5.00 Per Ton in Quotations—Local News Print Market Continues Moderately Active With Production Being Maintained in Sufficient Volume to Take Care of Current Requirements

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICAGO, Ill., July 23, 1928.—A reported rise of five dollars in kraft is perhaps the most important news in the Chicago paper market. Less than a month ago the market prices fell and this rise, although not completely back to the former price, is said to denote a very encouraging condition.

As for the other grades of paper they are said to be standing up well under mid-summer conditions. Three characteristics of the market for some time past are still prevalent, namely, stern competition, comparatively low level of prices and the resultant narrow margin of profit. Paper men in Chicago report, however, that business is about as good as expected and that, in most lines, things are expected to go along in fair shape up to what is termed the "August lull."

In the news print market, production is reported at about 75 per cent in United States and Canadian mills. The condition of this market is fair. The fine paper prices are steady, if they are comparatively low, and the volume is perhaps a bit above the average, especially in the lines aided by the increase in direct mail advertising.

Salesmen's Golf Tourney

The third of a series of golf tournaments staged by the golf committee of the Salesmens Association of the Paper Industry and most thoroughly enjoyed by the members of the Chicago division was held Thursday, July 19, at the Green Valley Country Club, Wheaton, Ill. Tom Donahue, Warren Manufacturing Company, chairman of the committee, reports that the crowd had a big day despite the fact that a few cloud bursts and a continual down pour bothered the stance, grip and a few more important items in golf. It is said that Jim Coy, who was in the money at the last tournament, enjoyed the rain in that it furnished him with a perfect alibi for not repeating. The winner of the low net prize for this third event of the season was Jack Burrus, of the Albemarle Paper Company. Harrison R. Baldwin, of the Hammermill Paper Company, copped the blind bogey prize, while Tom Donahue himself was given a regard for his sterling efforts in making these events enjoyable by winning the prize for the lowest number of putts during the round.

Importance of News Print in Chicago Market

Some interesting facts on the importance of news print in the Chicago market were recently divulged by Harland H. Allen, of Halsey, Stuart & Co., in a recent issue of *Chicago Commerce*, published by the Chicago Association of Commerce. A part of Mr. Allen's article is quoted as follows: "Chicago is now estimated by competent authorities to be, if not the largest, certainly the peer of any market in America for that grade of inexpensive paper on which newspapers, posters, catalogs and low priced magazines are commonly published.

". . . . but when it comes to the consumption of news print, the city of Chicago—home of great daily and weekly newspapers, radiant for mail order businesses which distribute catalogs by the tens of millions to all quarters of the world, and seat of an unrivaled commercial printing industry—ranks second to none. One newspaper in Chicago consumes in excess of 130,000 tons of news print every year—by far the largest amount used by any other newspaper, and probably greater than the combined consumption of all the papers in any city of the United States with the exception of Boston, Philadelphia or New York. One commercial printing establishment of Chicago uses more than 30,000 tons of news print yearly in the printing of telephone directories. One leading mail order house of Chicago requires approximately 30,000 tons of newsprint annually for its catalog production."

The Chicago Paper Association will have its joint meeting with the Milwaukee Association at Milwaukee, July 31. A large crowd is expected to journey to that city for the occasion. The Milwaukee group is expected to return the compliment, when they will come to Chicago, August 15. The planned excursion to the North woods sometime in August has definitely been called off because of the fact that a number of the paper merchants will be unable to get away at that time.

News of the Trade

A number of interesting specimens of handiwork from various paper concerns have reached the desk of the writer during the past week. One of these is a sample book of Brightone Offset from Bradner Smith & Co., 333 South Desplaines street. Demonstrations of offset printing on 150 pound Brightone on various screens are effective in displaying the qualities of this paper for offset or letter-press work. The paper is proving very popular for books, price lists, post cards, calendars, folders, magazines, house organs, etc.

Another large folder in colors is issued by the Ticonderoga Pulp and Paper Company illustrating paper used in books and magazines.. The cover of the folder is an attractive color job depicting the cover of many popular works of fiction, etc., and forms an introduction to a discussion of Ticonderoga Papers for special magazine, etc., including machine finish Eggshell, Special Cover, Antique Laid, Strong Bulk, Music, School Text, Colonial Offset, Legal Book, Lithograph and English Finish papers.

"Are Your Salesmen Pouring Facts into a Sieve?" is the interesting title of a broadside sent out by the S. D. Warren Company illustrating Warrenfold, strong coated and excellent as a printing medium. A splendid discussion of the needs of booklets and selling helps is contained in the big folder.

The attractive new line of the Warren Manufacturing Company was picked up at the Chicago office of this company in the Conway Building. The new line is known as Riegel's "Leatheret Cover," attractive in character and finish, strength, printing value, color range, uses and economy. The cover is made in white, blue, brown, green, gray, india red, russet and yellow.

The story of the Leatheret Cover was told in a large and very attractive folder printed on the green Leatheret Cover and called "Building New Heights". The line is to be exceptionally well advertised and is already proving very popular to paper users all over the country.

Tattershall's, Inc., 515 South Wells street, has recently issued its second list of high grade coated seconds on hand for immediate delivery to Chicago trade. This company, in only its second year of business has made rapid strides in this market. The list is made up of 16 pages, including information on perfects, in blanks coated, and gummed paper, seconds in bond coated on one side and coated cover; enameled book in white, india and two-color; enameled book, superior in white and colored and Litho Label in white and colored.

Jake Siebert, 30 North Wells street, Chicago, one of the best known men in the kraft eld, has recently been made western sales manager for the Southern Kraft Mills of the International Paper Company, according to latest reports from various sources. Mr. Siebert is well known to both merchants and convertors and is ideally fitted to take over the position of western sales manager because of his long experience and wide acquaintance in this field.

Boston Paper Market Exhibits Seasonal Trend

Some Distributors Experience Good Demand for Book Papers at Current Quotations — Kraft Paper Situation Returning to Normal Now That Price War Has Practically Ended—While No Radical Changes Have Been Recorded in Paper Stock, Book Grades Are Easier

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

BOSTON, Mass., July 23, 1928.—There has been little variation in the state of the paper market here from that of a week ago. Whatever slackening has developed is due to seasonal conditions. Some of the dealers have had a good demand for book papers at current prices. The situation in kraft is getting back to normal, now that the price war in that commodity is over, and the No. 2 grade is quotable at .04 to .04¾ to .04½. Common bogus, however, has declined seasonally, being quotable at .02 to 02¾, compared with a former range of .02¼ to .02¾.

Old papers have not budged materially, although the tendency in book stock is downward. Twenty tons of No. 1 books, heavy, were sold last week at 1.55, the low side of the range, the same figure quoted a week ago. The maximum quotation is 1.60. Bagging and rags are holding at about the same levels. A large dealer in rags, says that his company has had a good business since April 1, but that the situation is quiet now.

W. A. Bense Joins Platt Paper Co.

William A. Bense is a recent addition to the force of the Pratt Paper Company, 159 Devonshire street. Mr. Bense brought with him a new paper product, Thermoplastic Fiber Board, for use particularly in the advertising field, in the shape of window signs. It also takes the place of plaster of paris in the manufacture of plaques, medallions, etc. In appearance, this product, which is patented, is much like a rough or uncalendered binders board, although it bears no other resemblance to that commodity. Its unique composition allows extremely deep embossing, so that the finished product is a perfect imitation of solid bronze raised letter signs.

An embossing press with a heated head attachment is employed in making signs and other articles from this material. The board, apparently very stiff and hard, softens immediately on pressure from the hot die plate, allowing the die to sink in. Cooling rapidly takes place, without any change in the sharpness or depth of the impression. This process makes letters up to 1/8 inch or more in height.

The impressions are treated with lacquer sprays, either colored or containing bronze powders. A colored Japan coat is then applied with an ordinary paint brush and wiped. Beautiful two-tone effects are thus produced.

This embossing board is beyond the experimental stage. Many thousand letter signs, in use at the present time, have been made from it. The board is comparatively light in weight, so that the mailing charge is not heavy. It does not warp or twist or wilt in the sun.

Carter Rice Purchasing Department Formed

The purchasing for all departments and divisions of the Carter, Rice & Co., Corporation, of 246 Devonshire street, Boston, with the exception of the Pacific Coast branches, has been centralized in a purchasing department. W. J. McLellan has been appointed as purchasing agent. Robert H. Welsh will be assistant purchasing agent.

Rutter & McNaught Add to Sales Force

E. Stanley Burns, formerly sales manager for Stone & Andrew, Inc., has entered the employ of Rutter & McNaught, Inc.

News Print Slump Predicted

Wallace K. Graves and Bennett Bennett, of the C. A. Esty Paper Company, accompanied by four members of the printing trade, went on a sales promotion trip to the plant of the Strathmore Paper Company, Millineague, Mass., Wednesday, returning July 21.

Gordon E. Emerson, assistant manager of E. Butterworth & Co., Inc., has gone for a two weeks vacation, motoring with his family along the Maine beaches.

Mr. Tricoulat, of the San Francisco office of the Willamette Paper Company, with Wayne A. Brown, the Eastern representative of that concern, called on the trade last week.

Tileston & Hollingsworth Company announces Crinoline Super Plate, an uncoated paper, the newest product of its mills, in the July number of "How," edited by A. V. Howland. The Company believes it has created one of the greatest triumphs in the history of paper-making. Crinoline Super Plate is carried at the mill of the concern in Boston in two sizes, 25x38 and 32x44 and in basis weights 60, 70, 80 and 100. The July number of "How" is printed on this paper. The contents of the issue, among other interesting articles, includes analyses of the July sheet of the Tileston & Hollingsworth 1928 Calendar.

Champion Paper Co. to Make Improvements

CARTHAGE, N. Y., July 23, 1928.—Improvements and new construction planned immediately for the plant of the Champion Paper Company will add approximately 150 men to the force at the local mill before fall. The Champion Paper Company is one of the mills of the recently formed Taggart Corporation which is controlled by the Carlisle interests. Announcement of the expansion program for the plant here was made this week by Corwin T. Jewell, general manager of the St. Regis Paper Company, and affiliated concerns. The plans include the erection of a new manufacturing unit to be used as a paper bag factory. This will be a new activity for the local plant.

The new unit will be a one story structure of brick and steel and will have a floor space of 24,000 square feet. It will be 240 feet long and 100 feet wide and will be erected in the immediate rear of the paper mill.

Contracts have been awarded and begining of construction work will start within a week or two. The new bag factory, according to present expectations, will be completed about November 1 and will be ready for operations shortly after.

The bag factory will use kraft paper manufactured at the Champion plant and will produce cement, lime and plaster bags. The new unit will house the very latest machinery for manufacturing bags and will be strictly modern in every respect. It will have a top capacity of 250,000 bags a day. The machinery ordered for the new factory includes tubers, stitchers, valvers, and printing presses with all the latest labor saving devices. The kraft paper output of the Champion Paper Mill at the present time is being used by the Taggart bag mill in Watertown.

The plans for the bag factory have been drawn by J. E. Warner, chief engineer for the St. Regis Paper Company. Superintendent of Construction Fielding will supervise the erection of the building. Mr. Fielding was with the Power Corporation of New York previously.

Among the other improvements planned at the Carthage plant is a new railroad siding to be constructed from the main line to the new bag factory. According to General Manager Jewell four additional beaters will be installed in the Champion plant so that kraft paper production can be pushed to the limit. The paper mill has a daily capacity of fifty tons and it is planned to keep production at this figure. The entire output will be used in the new bag making unit.

Export Trade Act and the Paper Industry

The following statement as prepared by the American Paper and Pulp Association will be of interest to paper companies which may be considering the development of export trade for foreign markets.

It is increasingly evident that some additional source of paper consumption is needed to take the surplus production of American mills from their domestic markets. This surplus cannot be marketed profitably in the domestic markets at present nor is there any likelihood of a radical change in their situation in the near future. As a result price cutting and other profitless concessions are resorted to so that the mills may be kept running at as high a percentage of capacity as possible. The inevitable results of such practices are obviously over-production, demoralized markets and unprofitable business.

There is every possibility, however, that a profitable export trade in paper could be built up, which, in the course of time, would utilize a substantial part of the productive capacity of American mills. At the present time the United States is not an important factor in the world paper trade markets, with export of less than $30,000,000 worth of paper annually. This is less than one half of one percent of the value of our total paper production. The quantities of paper exported are not sufficient to absorb much of the industry's idle capacity, and consequently give little relief to our present profitless over-production.

Export Trade

Export trade is not easy to attain. The development of markets and promotion of sales in foreign countries is even more difficult than in the domestic markets. But despite difficulties, many companies and industries have built up profitable business abroad.

Those who have not engaged in foreign trade often feel that only the large and well financed companies are in a position to enter foreign markets and that the small company, particularly the small company which is located in the interior, cannot meet the difficulties and expenses involved in obtaining foreign markets. This is not so. The Export Trade Act of 1918, sometimes known as the Webb-Pomerene Act, offers an opportunity by which the expenses and difficulties of establishing foreign trade may be overcome without too great a burden upon any one company and the possibilities of foreign trade may be opened to all manufacturers regardless of size of output or location of mills.

Purposes of the Export Trade Act

The Export Trade Act was planned and enacted to assist in the stabilization of American trade after the World War. Its primary purpose is to facilitate the export of American goods, to encourage exporters, and to enable them to compete with trade combinations of other countries in foreign markets.

The act provides for the formation of associations for the sole purpose of export trading. Such associations are exempt from the Sherman anti-trust laws, and from certain provisions of the Clayton Act, provided the associations do not act to restrain trade within the United States, to restrain trade of any domestic competitor, to enhance or depress prices or to lessen competition in the United States.

Export Trade Associations

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, fifty-five export associations filed reports with the Federal Trade Commission. Member companies of these associations represent nearly 1,000 mills, mines and factories, located in twenty-nine states.

Exports by Webb Law associations increased from $140,000,000 in 1924, to $165,000,000 in 1925, and to more than $200,000,000 in 1926. All sorts of commodities from raw materials to manufactured goods are exported and to every corner of the globe.

Advantages of the Export Trade Act

(From the Annual Report of the Federal Trade Commission, 1927)

"Export associations report many advantages derived from operation under the act. Through cooperation of the member companies, selling costs have been reduced; grades, contract terms and sales practices have been standardized; the quality of products sold has been improved; prices have been stabilized, and cut-throat competition in the export trade eliminated. Joint advertising consolidation of shipments in order to reduce transportation expense, cooperative inspection service, and facilities for handling claims by the association, have all resulted in economy in operation. In some industries sales on consignment have been eliminated, in others the policy of selling direct to foreign consumers has made it possible to obtain a reasonable profit on export business."

"The expense of developing new markets, and of collecting trade and credit information, may be divided among a number of member companies without heavy tax on anyone. The association is in a position to bid on and secure large orders for shipment over a long period, which one company could not handle; and it may fill orders for a variety of grades, styles, and dimensions by allocation among the member companies."

Organization of Export Associations

The form of organization of an Export Association varies with the needs of the industry or product. Many of the associations are incorporated under state laws. Many others, however, are unincorporated, being merely associations by agreement. The greater elasticity of the latter method is favored by many associations.

All that is necessary is to form an association and to draw up an agreement. Such an agreement should specify:

1. Purpose of organizing.
   (To engage solely and actually in the export of ..... from the United States to foreign nations, under the Export Trade Act.)
2. Enumeration of activities of the proposed association, such as to export goods, to develop foreign markets, to jointly promote sales, to fix common export prices, etc.

After the association has been formed a copy of its agreement, by-laws or charter if incorporated, together with the names and addresses of its officers, stockholders or members and of its offices, should be filed with the Federal Trade Commission. *It is advisable to consult with the Commission before the agreement is completed to assure full compliance with the law.*

Types of Organizations

(From Commerce Reports, Dec. 22, 1924)

Various forms of organizations have been developed each adapted to the particular industry which it is designed to serve. As illustrative, the following may be cited:

1. One of the first to organize under the act was an incorporated association exporting the manufactured products of six stockholding companies. As described by the corporation: "We sell the specific products of the several corporate owners, ship the merchandise, collect for same, and remit proceeds to the manufacturer producing the merchandise."

2. A corporation, organized for the purpose of selling the products of the stockholders to exporters for shipment to foreign markets, sells f. a. s. delivered at ship's tackle. This company divides its orders upon a system based upon a percentage of "quota" assigned to each stockholder, taking into consideration the manufacturing capacity, location, facilities for loading and the quality of goods produced. The running expenses of the company are covered by a 2.5 per cent commission on sales.

3. Ten mills, which formerly had no organization or facilities by which export trade could be carried on, associated themselves in an unincorporated association with an eleventh concern which had a well-developed export department. The eleventh member was appointed sole and exclusive agent for export sales. Sales are consummated by the eleventh member as agent, and orders

received are allocated among the members according to predetermined percentages.

4. A corporation organized to export raw materials maintains selling and distributing agents in certain foreign countries. Stockholding members agree to sell for export only through the corporation. Orders are allocated on the basis of stock holdings and are filled by the members, with arrangements for freight on standard gross form of charter party, and insurance in the name of and payable to the corporation as owner. Payment is made by the foreign purchaser to the corporation on presentation of draft with invoice shipping documents.

5. An incorporated association, with exclusive agents in foreign countries, handles all the export business of its mill stockholders, under a membership agreement which provides for monthly reports from each member to the association, covering the amount and character of stock available for export. On the basis of these reports orders are allocated. The price received by the member mill, as fixed by the officers of the association, is f.o.b. cars at port designated, less freight to port, less a percentage to cover operating expenses of the association. Provision is made for division of net profits by declaration and payment of dividends to stockholders in proportion to goods sold by them to the association. A system of inspection has been established for all goods exported, the bonded inspectors appointed and paid by the association.

6. A corporation with headquarters at seaport represents eight stockholding companies, most of which are located at inland points. Sales are made by the individual stockholders. The corporation attends to billing and forwarding of goods, arranges for storage and transportation, negotiates for freight rates and insurance, and supervises shipment of the goods to the foreign buyer. It also sends representatives abroad to study conditions, promote business, arrange agencies, and solicit orders for the stockholding members.

7. A corporation describing itself as "a general agency, commission, factorage, and brokerage business" obtains its orders through its branch office in Argentina or its 45 agencies in other countries. The corporation purchases from its stockholders and, where advisable or necessary, from other producers as well. Stocks are accumulated in suitable ports for export to foreign countries and sales are made c.i.f. to the foreign port.

8. An unincorporated association, organized for the purpose of exporting raw materials, operates through a "council," which consists of one representative for each of six member companies. This council fixes minimum prices and form of contracts governing export sales, the orders for which are obtained by the president of the association, either direct from the consumer or through agents abroad, and are allocated by the president among the members of the association according to a predetermined percentage. All expenses of the association are borne by the members at the time the expense accrues in proportion to thir erspective percentages.

9. This corporation is under contract to sell and market to the best possible advantage all of the products of the stockholders (manufacturers) suitable and intended to export, and to equitably distribute, allot, and apportion its orders and demands to its members so that each will receive a just proportion of the corporation's business, at all times having due regard for (a) the amount of capital stock held by each manufacturer, (b) the character of the stocks of each manufacturer suitable or intended for export, (c) the nature of the order, (d) the time of delivery, and (e) the capacity and ability of each manufacturer to produce or make shipment.

10. An unincorporated association sells to foreign buyers through its "export committee," which endeavors to market all the goods offered for export by the members of the association, at the best prices obtainable, in as fair and equitable a manner as possible, without discrimination between marks and brands, and without preference as to one member over another. The terms of sale are cash against documents f.o.b. seaport. The general overhead expenses of the association are borne pro rata by the members whose product is sold up the basis of their actual sales.

Interpretation of the Law

Section 5 of the Export Trade act provides that if the Commission shall have reason to believe that an association or any agreement made or act done by such an association is in violation of the law, the Commission shall conduct an investigation, and may thereafter make recommendations for the readjustment of the association's business. If the association fails to comply with such recommendations, the Commission may refer the matter to the Attorney General of the United States for such action thereon as he may deem proper.

No formal investigations have been made under this section, and the law, therefore, has never been before the courts for interpretation; nor has the Commission issued any formal rulings interpreting the provisions of the act.

References

The following short list of references may assist those who wish to study further the possibilities of developing foreign trade through export associations under the provisions of the Webb-Pomerene Act.

1. Foreign Commerce Hand Book: U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

2. Doing Export Business: U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

3. Glossary of Paper Terms and Instructions to Exporters, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

4. American Export Trade, by Notz & Harvey: Bobbs-Merrill, Indianapolis, Ind.

Dexter's Manifold in Big Demand for Air Mail

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 17, 1928.—Word has been received here that C. H. Dexter & Sons, Inc., of Windsor Locks, Conn., is stressing the advantages of Dexter's Manifold, a strong rag content paper for air mail correspondence, anticipating a rapid increase of the use of the air mail. It is quite obvious that weight and bulk must always be reduced to a minimum in air mailings, this not only as a matter of economy for the senders, but also so as to conserve space and poundage that the greatest possible number may be accommodated by each flight. It is computed that three to four full-size sheets of this paper can be used in sending a half-ounce letter at a cost of 10 cents under the present rate. Beginning August 1 the air mail rate is reduced to five cents for the first ounce and 10 cents for each additional half ounce.

The same reasons that make this paper desirable for air mail use has caused it to be sought for the purpose of foreign business correspondence. Efforts to turn the air mail to good account in increasing its sales is in line with the policy of the Dexter concern, which has capitalized the popularity of radio in such signal degree in its condenser tissues. Starting with the premise that "no condenser is any better than the thin strips of insulating tissue which separate the layers of metal foil," often the weakest link in a radio set, this concern has become one of the country's largest manufacturers of condenser papers. In its alertness to develop and push the sale of specialties to meet a new public demand, the Windsor Locks establishment is setting a good example to New England manufacturers in general.

Books for the Papermakers Library

The American Paper and Pulp Association, of 18 East 41st street, New York, has just published a useful pamphlet entitled "Books for the Papermaker's Library," which is now being distributed. The pamphlet contains a very comprehensive list of standard works on the paper industry, their authors, and the names and addresses of their publishers.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

A Summary of Vital Facts Regarding Construction, Finances and Operation of Paper Mills

Construction News

Cedar Rapids, Iowa—The Kilborn Photo Paper Company, 116 First avenue, East, has asked bids on general contract and will soon make award for construction of new plant unit at First avenue and 29th street, East, to be equipped for production of processed paper goods. It will be two-story, 60 x 165 feet, reported to cost close to $40,000, with equipment. Norman Hatton, O. R. C. Building, Cedar Rapids, is architect. Paul Kilborn is general manager.

Richvale, Cal.—The Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Company, Los Angeles, care of D. M. Thomas, Santa Monica, Cal., recently organized by Mr. Thomas and associates with capital of $1,500,000, has acquired property at Richvale, Butte County, Cal., and plans early construction of a new mill, utilizing rice straw as raw material. Initial project will consist of three plant units, one, two and three stories high, as follows: main mill 66 x 226 feet; digester building, 32 x 75 feet; and recovery plant, 60 x 240 feet. A boiler plant, 50 x 80 feet, will be built with concrete stack 150 feet high. The plant is reported to cost more than $450,000, with equipment. Mr. Thomas will be president of the organization; he was formerly connected with Balfour, Guthrie & Co., San Francisco, importers and exporters. Wesley S. Martin, Los Angeles, will be secretary and treasurer; and C. A. Kieren, engineer and superintendent. The last noted is in charge of preparation of plans.

Muskegon, Mich.—The Michigan United Paper Company, recently organized to operate a local mill for the production of asphalted papers and kindred processed stocks, has concluded negotiations with the Great Muskegon Industrial Foundation for a fund of $30,000 to be used in connection with new local plant. Company has taken over the former factory of the Muskegon Extract Company, and is arranging to equip and occupy at an early date. Frank E. Donovan, president of the United Paper Company, East Braintree, Mass., heads the organization; C. N. Sessions, Muskegon, is vice-president.

New York, N. Y.—The Waterproof Paper Products Corporation, care of William Schwartz, 688-A Greene avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been organized with capital of $500,000, to establish and operate a local mill for the production of waterproof paper goods, and plans to begin manufacture at early date. The new company is headed by Mr. Schwartz, L. C. Spencer and B. L. Muller, 320 West 86th street, New York.

Holyoke, Mass.—The American Writing Paper Company, Main street, has awarded a general building contract to the Casper Ranger Construction Company, 20 Bond street, for construction of a new three-story addition to mill, and one-story boiler plant, estimated to cost close to $60,000, with equipment. Work will be placed in progress at once, and will form a portion of the general expansion and improvement program at this mill, previously reported in these columns. The company is making minor improvements in water power at its Oakland mill, Manchester, Conn., recently damaged as a result of breaking of mill dam. This mill is one of the units of the company which has been placed on the market. Sidney L. Willson is president.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Following recent purchase of the Federal Container Company, 56th street and Paschall avenue, Philadelphia, by the Fibre Board Products, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., the new owner is said to have plans under way for the early construction of a new mill in the Philadelphia district, for the manufacture of corrugated board for requirements for the Federal plant. The new unit will be equipped for an initial output of about 150 tons per day, and is reported to cost close to $450,000, with machinery. Pending construction, the material requirements of the Philadelphia plant will be provided by the Pacific Coast mills of the purchasing company. T. C. Mitchell, heretofore president of the Federal organization, will continue in active management at the plant.

Kalamazoo, Mich.—The Sutherland Paper Company has been organized with a capital of $3,000,000, to take over and consolidate the local mills and properties of the company of same name, and the Standard Paper Company. The consolidated organization will have a gross output of 210 tons per day, and it is understood that both mills will continue in service as in the past. The new company is understood to have plans for an expansion program, which will be carried out in the near future. L. W. Sutherland is president of the new organization, and F. W. Sutherland, secretary.

New York, N. Y.—The Turbo Condenser Paper Corporation, care of William Naumburg, Jr., 441 West End avenue, recently organized with capital of $50,000, plans early operation of plant in this vicinity for the manufacture of insulating paper products. New company is headed by Mr. Naumburg and William Brand, 652 West 189th street, New York.

Holt, Ala.—Officials of the E-Z Opener Bag Company, Decatur, Ill., and New Orleans, La., have organized the Gulf States Paper Corporation to carry out and operate its new mill project at Holt, near Tuscaloosa, Ala., on which work was recently begun, and new organization will push units to earliest possible completion. The plant will consist of a three-story main unit, 110 x 280 feet; one-story digester building, 70 x 92 feet; one-story recovery unit, 60 x 165 feet; three-story bag-manufacturing plant, 220 x 280 feet; one-story machine shop, 100 x 100 feet; one-story power plant, 110 x 120 feet; and miscellaneous smaller units. Entire project is reported to cost more than $4,000,000, with machinery. General contract has recently been let to C. A. D. Bayley & Co., Inc., Interstate Bank Building, New Orleans. It is understood that company has let contract to the United Engineers & Constructors, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa., for the new power plant at the mill, which will consist of a 7,500 kw. turbo-generator and auxiliary equipment, with three 1,000 hp. boiler units; the plant will use pulverized coal and complete pulverizing and storage equipment will be installed for this purpose; also, ash-conveying and handling equipment, stokers, etc. The power plant is estimated to cost more than $500,000. H. S. Taylor, Dayton, Ohio, is consulting engineer in charge of project.

St. Helens, Ore.—The Fir-Tex Insulating Board Company, Portland, Ore., recently organized by H. M. McCormick, and associates with capital of $2,500,000, is projecting plans for the construction of a new mill in the St. Helens district, on the Lower Columbia River, for the manufacture of insulating board prod-

ucts, using sawmill waste as source of raw material. The plant will consist of a number of units, including pulp room, main mill, finishing mill, machine shop, power house and auxiliary buildings, and is estimated to cost more than $650,000, with machinery. It is understood that additional units will be built at a later date. Mr. McCormick will be president of the new organization; A. E. Millington, vice-president and general manager; T. G. Taylor, secretary and treasurer; and C. A. Millington, superintendent, all of Portland.

New York, N. Y.—The Colgate Folding Box Corporation, care of Nathan Frankel, 291 Broadway, attorney, has been organized to establish and operate a local plant for the manufacture of folding containers, boxes, etc. It is proposed to begin operations at early date. Joseph G. Josephson, 2 Lafayette street, New York, is one of the incorporators.

Linden, N. J.—The Linden Paper Box Corporation has been organized with a capital of $50,000, to operate a local mill for the production of paper boxes and containers, and will begin manufacture at an early date. The new company is headed by Samuel Topel, 905 Cranford avenue, Linden; and Samuel Silverman, 1005 Drake avenue, Roselle, N. J.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Phil-Fibre Boxboard Mills, Inc., Delaware avenue and Tasker street, has completed plans for the construction of a new three-story and basement unit, 50 x 120 feet, to be used primarily for storage and distributing service, estimated to cost close to $40,000. General building contract has been let to the Rosengarten Company, Otis Building, Philadelphia.

Boston, Mass.—The Tileston & Hollingsworth Company, Boston, manufacturer and distributor of paper products, has work in progress on a new building in the Hyde Park section to be used principally for storage and distributing service, reported to cost more than $25,000.

New Companies, Etc.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Albert Paper Company has been incorporated recently to manufacture and deal in paper bags and kindred paper containers. The incorporators are Ben, Abel and Harry C. Albert, 522 First National Bank Building, Chicago.

Chester, Pa.—Following recent increase in capitalization, the Scott Paper Company, manufacturer of tissue papers, with mill at Chester, is disposing of a preferred stock issue of $522,500, a portion of the proceeds to be used for general expansion and operations.

Richmond, Va.—The Richmond Envelope Company, Inc., 220 South Fifth street, has arranged for an increase in capital from $50,000 to $200,000, for general expansion.

Chicago, Ill.—The United States Paper Corporation has filed notice of decrease in capital from $50,000 to a nominal amount of $1,000.

Newton Falls Paper Co. Changes

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

NEWTON FALLS, N. Y., July 25, 1928.—Several important executive changes at the Newton Falls Paper Company have been announced. William D. Gregor, vice president and general manager, has resigned his connection with the company and has left Newton Falls. His resignation became effective last week. William D. Gregor has been vice president and general manager since 1923. His future plans are not known at this time but he is said to be considering several offers.

John W. Gregor, superintendent at the mill, has also resigned. His future plans are also unknown. John W. Gregor has been superintendent of the Newton Falls mill for several years.

Alfred Bryant has become superintendent succeeding John W. Gregor and has already assumed his duties. He was formerly with the Watervliet Paper Company, of Kalamazoo, Mich.

R. C. Shepard, secretary and treasurer of the company, will act as general manager temporarily under the direction of the president, E. S. Wilsey. A permanent general manager will be selected at a meeting of the board of directors in New York City.

Obituary

U. M. Waite

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 23, 1928.—While on a business trip to the Quaker City trade, U. M. Waite, general manager of the Analomink Paper Company, North Delaware Water Gap, Pa., was suddenly stricken with heart attack as he awaited his train for the return trip to the mills, on Wednesday, July 18. Mr. Waite had been calling on associates in the paper trade and was about to entrain for a round of the up-State distributors over the Reading Railroad when he was stricken, in the Reading Terminal, 12th and Market streets, this city. He had an appointment with H. E. Kissler of the sales staff of the Analomink Company to meet him at the Terminal, but when the late general manager did not show up a search of the various paper houses for his whereabouts was made by his associate. After phoning to all the local paper firms where he was in the habit of calling, Mr. Kissler finally sought assistance in locating the missing manager through the police department. Phoning to the morgue it was learned that the body, which the police were unable to identify, had been sent to the death house and had been two hours under its roof. Upon identification by Mr. Kissler the remains were removed to his home in White Plains, New York, where the family resides. Mr. Waite was in his 56th year at the time of his passing. He was well known in the local industry as a promoter of several enterprises connected with the paper trade.

Charles B. Macy

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24, 1928.—Charles B. Macy, regarded as one of the leading authorities on paper making in the Middle West, dropped dead on the veranda of his home in Noblesville, Ind., of heart trouble. He was 73 years old and is survived by the widow and one son, the latter a business man of Noblesville. He was in the employ of the American Strawboard Company for 35 years and during that time erected paper mills in Haverhill, Mass.; Tiffin, Ohio; Akron, Ohio; Noblesville, Anderson, and Kokomo, Ind.; in Tippecanoe City, Ohio, and Quincy, Ill. He learned his trade in a paper mill owned and operated by his father in Pulaski county, New York, and accepted his first employment at Akron, Ohio. He was active in the business and fraternal work of Noblesville.

Fred D. Bolton

BOSTON, Mass., July 23, 1928.—Fred D. Bolton, for several years representing John W. Bolton & Sons, Inc., of Lawrence, Mass., in charge of Western sales, died on Thursday, June 26, at the Phillips Hospital, Boston. Mr. Bolton was taken sick in Cincinnati a few weeks prior to his death, and while apparently recovering, returned east, when his condition became worse and he passed away suddenly. Mr. Bolton was the son of John W. Bolton, the founder of the firm which he represented and for several years had made his headquarters in Chicago in charge of western sales. He had been engaged in journalism at one time.

Joseph D. Van Buskirk

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25, 1928.—John D. Van Buskirk, 67 years old, for years a salesman for the Osborn Paper Company of Marion, Ind., died recently while approaching his home. Death was due to heart disease. He stopped his automobile and fell dead on the lawn of a neighbor's house. Besides the widow, two brothers and a sister survive.

New Addition for Fibreboard Products

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12, 1928.—Fibreboard Products Company, of Sumner, Wash., is erecting two new units to its plant, one 70x196 feet in dimensions which will give 14,000 additional feet of storage space, and the other providing about 6,000 square feet. Both units will be built on the north side of the present factory.

New York Trade Jottings

Neil C. Head, of the International Paper Company, New York, has been visiting Montreal in the interest of his organization.

* * *

Guy A. Gardner, manager of the chemical department of M. Gottesman & Co., Inc., New York, is spending his annual vacation at Cape Cod.

* * *

The Wall Paper Manufacturers' Association of the United States is holding its annual convention at the Hotel Commodore, New York, next week, from Monday to Friday, inclusive.

* * *

The Swedish Chamber of Commerce of the United States of America, with headquarters in New York, are distributing the Port of Gothenburg Year Book for 1928, which is profusely illustrated and contains a wealth of information of interest to members of the paper industry.

* * *

The Forest Paper Company, of 334 Hudson street, New York, announces the appointment of Francis W. Leonard as manager of sales. Mr. Leonard's twenty years experience in the paper business in Minneapolis, Cincinnati and New York equips him peculiarly for the direction of sales for this organization.

* * *

The duty on so-called extraction thimbles is reduced in a ruling by the Customs Court upholding protests of C. Schleischer & Schull and H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc. Upon entry, these articles were assessed at 35 per cent ad valorem, under paragraph 1313, Act of 1922, as manufactures of paper not specially provided for. The court, in an opinion by Chief Justice Fischer, fixes duty at 25 per cent ad valorem, under the provision in paragraph 1303 for manufactures of pulp not specially provided for.

* * *

Granting protests of the Quality Art Novelty Company of New York, the Customs Court, in an opinion by Chief Justice Fischer, finds that certain imported valentines, lithographically printed, in the form of cut-outs, stand-ups and pullers, which upon entry were taxed at 45 per cent ad valorem under Paragraph 1310, Act of 1922, should have been assessed at 7½ cents per pound under Paragraph 1306 as lithographic prints "exceeding twenty one-thousands of an inch in thickness."

* * *

Mathieson Alkali Works reports for the second quarter of the current year net income of $556,666 after all charges, equivalent after preferred dividends to $3.49 a share on 147,207 common shares. This compares with $429,463, or $2.62 a share, in the previous quarter and $452,429, or $2.77 a share, in the June quarter of 1927. For the six months ended June 30 net income was $986,129 or $6.10 a share on the common, against $898,698 or $5.51 a share in the same period last year.

* * *

Net profit of the General Electric Company available for dividends on common stock in the first half of 1928 was $24,388,000, equivalent to $3.38 a share on 7,211,481 shares outstanding. This compares with net of $22,542,972, or $3.13 a share, earned in the first half of last year. Net sales billed in the period amounted to $158,015,221 this year, against $149,795,026 last year. Net income from sales in the six months was $19,126,182, while other income was $6,549,125. Cash dividends on special stock were $1,287,304, this sum being deducted before arriving at the amount available for common stock dividends.

* * *

The Texas Gulf Sulphur Company for the quarter ended on June 30 reports a net income of $3,586,819 after charges, equivalent to $1.41 a share on the 2,540,000 no-par common shares outstanding. This compares with $3,087,839 in the preceding quarter, or $1.22 a share, and with $3,262,277, or $1.28 a share, in the second quarter last year. Net income for the first six months of 1928 amounted to $6,674,658, or $2.63 a share, against $6,116,908, or $2.41 a share, in the same period of 1927.

* * *

The Freeport Texas Company and subsidiaries report for the quarter ended May 31, net income of $866,271 after expenses, depreciation and taxes, equivalent to $1.19 a share on 729,844 shares of no par stock. This compares with $405,160, or 55 cents a share in the preceding quarter, and $880,737, or $1.20 a share, in the quarter ended May 31, 1927. Net income for the six months ended May 31, totaled $1,271,431 after the above charges, equal to $1.74 a share, against $1,599,589, or $2.19 a share, in the corresponding period a year earlier.

* * *

The New York Division of the Salesmen's Association of the Paper Industry held a very successful all day Golf Tournament at the Leewood Country Club on Tuesday, July 17, with a total of thirteen members and guests present. Following is a list of those playing—Guests: F. G. Myles, Western Electric Company; Joseph S. Filbert, Seaman Paper Company; J. D. McLean, Eastern Manufacturing Company; W. H. Holden, G. W. Millar & Co.; Allen C. Damon, Paul E. Vernon & Co.; and T. W. Harrington, Crocker-McElwain Company. Members: T. A. Hendry, Harold R. Hopkins, E. O. Merchant, Walter E. Perry, George P. Lee, O. M. Porter, and D. A. Crocker. Messrs. Holden and Harrington tied for first prize for low net score, which Mr. Holden won on the toss-up. Second prize for low gross score was won by Mr. Hopkins. Mr. Harrington also tied with Mr. Filbert for the blind prize, which Mr. Filbert won on the toss-up.

Conditions Improved at Holyoke

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 17, 1928.—The American Writing Paper Company is in a greatly improved position over last year. Owing to a drop in May orders the plants, which operated 88 per cent normal during the first quarter of 1928, dropped to 83 per cent in the second quarter, but June orders came in better volume and July has had a good start. This concern has instituted a campaign of building improvements in which $500,000 will be spent this year.

Crocker-McElwain and the Chemical Paper Manufacturing Companies, associate mills, report the first half of 1928 as slightly better than the first half of 1927, with the second quarter showing up surprisingly well. Franklin Paper Company, which had a rather poor first quarter, reports a decided recovery in the second quarter. The Whiting Paper Company is installing much new machinery in two buildings of the old Lyman Mills, with prospects of production being started before the end of the summer, and this is considered a decidedly favorable development for Holyoke. The Reynolds Manufacturing Company, big paper converter concern which recently purchased the former New England Tire and Rubber plant, is operating at full capacity and will install more machinery.

W. R. HEARST IS SUED

(*Continued from page 23*)

vanced another step today when Justice Fortier dismissed a motion by twenty-five newspapers, most of them alleged to be Hearst-controlled, which sought to contest the jurisdiction of the court.

The motion was one of exception to the form of service of a writ of summons in the case. The flaw, it was argued, was that the twenty-five newspapers had not been ordered to appear to contest the suit, neither had they been notified that failure to appear would mean judgment by default against them. Plaintiffs countered with the plea that the newspapers had already tacitly accepted the court's jurisdiction since they had, at the end of last week, attempted certain procedures of their own that were linked with the suit.

Power Plant Section

Reducing Power Costs Through Unit Treatment

Conducted by REGINALD TRAUTSCHOLD, Consulting Engineer

Belts and Belting

The chief operating official of a prominent belt manufacturing concern, when asked to give some pertinent information concerning the use of transmission belts in paper mill service, stated: "The matter of the proper belting to be used for any given service is the subject of individual judgment. There are many different types on the market made up in different ways and of different material. Each type has its place and if properly applied will give efficient and satisfactory service. Surrounding conditions and nature of each particular drive should determine the type of belting most suitable for a given service. Broadly speaking, belting is used as a transmission medium to convey horse power energy from one point to another. The type of belting having the highest coefficient of friction is the best transmission medium of this unseen force." These comments are quoted verbatim for the reason that they constitute a statement of facts, clearly expressed, which should be of interest to every mill striving to cut costs of production. Another belt manufacturing official states, however, "We have definite record of several mills in New England who cut their belt costs from 10 to 12 cents a ton down to 1½ to 2 cents by standardizing on our hard duck belt."

There is nothing controversial in these statements, nothing contradictory. It simply places upon the mill the responsibility for the efficiency with which it operates its belts, at least in very large measure. The manufacturer first mentioned, seeking indisputable evidence of the relative merits of various types of belts commissioned the Worcester Polytechnic Institute to conduct comparable tests upon seven types, or varieties, of belts. Under identical operating conditions, the percentage of creep, or slip, within the proper working limits of the various belts fell between the limits of 0.243 and 0.574 per cent. In other words, the transmission efficiencies of the various belts all came within the very narrow spread between 99.426 and 99.757 per cent, a margin so close that it is indeed a matter of splitting hairs to base a selection of a belt solely upon the attainable transmission efficiency under test conditions.

The proper working limits of the various belts, though the belts were all of the same width and under identical load conditions on both driving and slack runs, varied considerably, however, a ratio of 2 to 1 being developed. To select a belt on such findings alone is also a faulty rule, for a slight increase in width of belt or in its weight may be responsible for very different results. A price basis is also an unwise criterion, for it is the life of the belt under the specific conditions with which it has to contend that is, or should be, the dominating consideration.

The tests at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute show that for all practical purposes, the transmission efficiencies of the various types of approved belting are substantially on a par, within the proper working limits of the respective belts. Hence, if a modern transmission belt of suitable working range is selected, the consideration of belt efficiency may virtually be disregarded with the assurance that if the belt is suitably installed, under proper tension conditions, and is so maintained, which is distinctly a mill responsibility, little more can be expected in regard to the conservation of power.

The fact that to one particular variety of belt can very properly be attributed savings of 9 or 10 cents a ton of mill output is simply evidence of one of two things. Either the replaced belts lacked suitable working ranges, were carelessly installed and maintained, or else the conditions under which the unsatisfactory belts worked were such as to prohibit their developing a belt life in any way comparable to that possessed under the same service conditions by the much more economical belts.

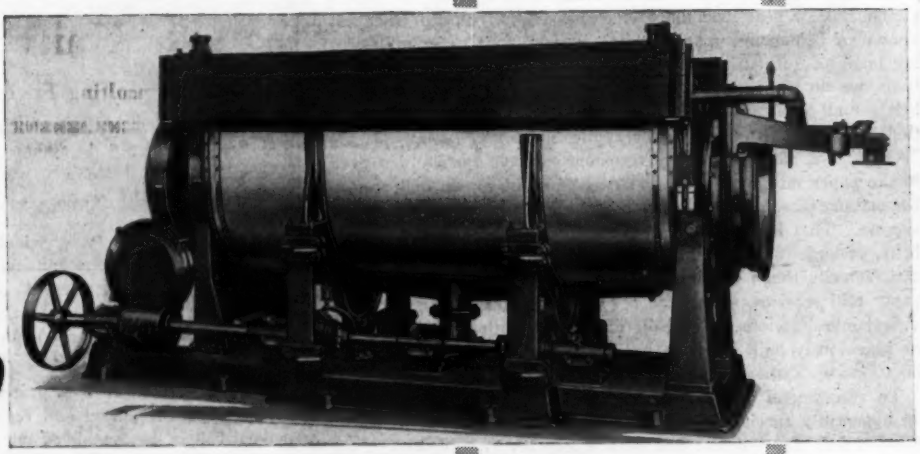
Conditions may readily be such that where one variety of belt will give excellent satisfaction, a belt of quite a different character will be required to give similar results under other conditions. This is particularly so in pulp and paper mills, where the conditions under which the belts have to operate differ widely in different parts of the mill and in different mills. In general, pulp and paper mills are wet, that is, a good deal of moisture is present and not infrequently corrosive liquids and vapors as well. A considerable amount of heat may also be present and conditions exist which are very destructive to any but quite special belting. For example, a large breaker beater "Lenix" drive, such as that used at the Continental Paper Company, presents an exceedingly severe transmission problem.

In this particular case, the leather belts which were first installed lasted a matter of only three weeks each. The substitution of a special hard duck belt with the plies bound together with a tenaceous rubber friction proved a great economy. This is a relatively stiff belt, built especially to meet the more exacting needs of the paper industry. While considerably worn at the end of that time, it stood up satisfactorily in continuous service for a year and a half, twenty-six times as long as the leather belts previously employed.

SOME RECENT EXAMPLES OF MODERN TRANSMISSION BELT ECONOMIES

Location	Belt Specifications	Service	Economies Effected	Cost
Mid-western board mill	72-in., 3-ply Tannate Watershed 144 ft. long.[1]	Drives 22 beaters 3 Jordans	Carried all overloads without slippage.	
.....	17-in., 7-ply "1788 Highflex."[2]	Dryer drive.	Operating costs reduced to $1.04 per day.	
Western paper mill	12-in., 12-10 ply Teecone (Tannate) 40 ft. long[1]	Horizontal drive.	Attained long belt life; $1,600 saved in 5 years.	$342.72
Eastern paper mill	24-in., 12-ply Cincinnatus.[3]	84 x 84 breaker beater drive.	Increased belt life; 18 months as against 3 weeks.	
Western paper mill	11-in., double Tannate Watershed heavy.[1]	Cross-belt cone drive.	Increased belt life; 4½ years against 20 months.	
.....	18-in., 7-ply Pacemaker.[3]	Beater drive, 150 hp. motor.	Increased belt life.	
Western paper mill	12-in., double Tannate Watershed heavy.[1]	Drives group of pumps.	Increased belt life and slippage eliminated.	
Mid-western board mill	G. & K. leather belt.[4]	Drives Jordan.	Increased belt life, replacing 3 varieties of belts.	

[1] J. E. Rhoads & Son. [2] The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co. [3] The Cincinnati Rubber Mfg. Co. [4] Graton & Knight.



The BIRD SCREEN

The paper screen that combines great capacity, high quality of output and low cost of operation, the three things you want in a screen.

BIRD MACHINE CO.
South Walpole
Massachusetts

Twenty odd thousand tons of paper pass through Bird Screens daily

BIRD MACHINERY

2155

In beater drives where the belt runs straight from motor pulley to beater pulley, a considerably more flexible duck belt has been installed in other mills by the same belt manufacturer with highly gratifying results. This only goes to show that the belt problem in pulp and paper mills is an exacting one, calling for expert guidance in at least the more exacting drives. One of the best known of belt manufacturers states, in fact, "our paper mill sales are made on the basis of specific analyses of the specific installations, we do not recommend any one particular grade or type of belt for all applications within the mill, but specific recommendations are made for each specific application."

Of course, there are many transmission belt applications even in the paper mill which are met perforce without an opportunity for making these painstaking investigations and met with very fair success. That is, there are what may be termed general purpose belts, frequently special in that they have been evolved to meet satisfactorily tough requirements such as encountered in pulp and paper mill services, as well as belts for services calling for individual investigations. The belts may be of leather, rubber, fabric or ingeniously built up from various and diverse materials, combinations of leather and fabrics, etc.

To recommend one variety of belt above all others, even for an apparently specific service, cannot be done, progress in transmission belt development has been altogether too marked in recent years and if the belt selected is of requisite capacity, *i.e.*, its effective working limits adequate, withstands satisfactorily the action of the moist atmospheric, frequently corrosive, conditions, and possesses comparatively long life under the operating conditions encountered, it is the right belt for the job, whether leather, fabric, rubber or of other material. The fact should never be lost sight of, however, that in figuring the total expense

Courtesy: Cincinnati Rubber Mfg. Co.

FIG. 1.

18-inch, 7-ply (duck) "Pacemaker" belts driving beaters.

Courtesy: Cincinnati Rubber Mfg. Co.

FIG. 2.

24-inch, 12-ply heavy duck belt in "Lenix" drive of large breaker beater. Continental Paper Co., Bogota, N. J.

of belting, by far the largest item is that of the time lost while belts are being replaced and repaired. In other words, the economical belt is the long lived one.

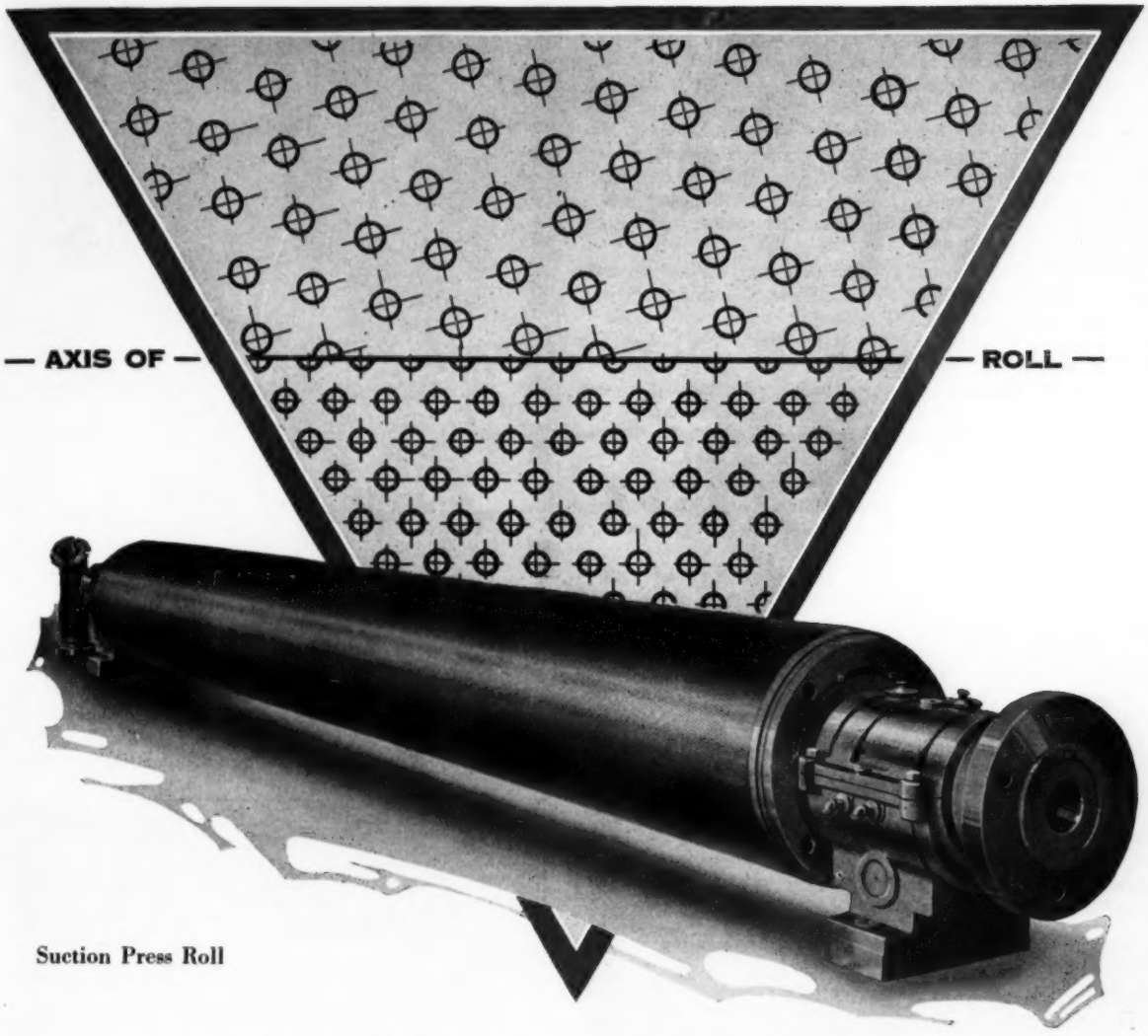
Another commentary which can be safely made is that relatively narrow, thick belts give better satisfaction than wide, thin belts. Belt thickness should also increase with the width of the belt, for the thickness of the belt is an important factor in establishing the proper working limits of the belt. At the same time, the thickness of a belt controls in large part its flexibility and the effectiveness of the belt wrap about the driving and driven pulleys. This is an important matter in elevating the proper working limits of a belt, *i.e.*, increasing its power capacity, as well as in reducing the distance between pulley centers required for effectively developing the capacity of the drive.

Transmission Belt Developments

Progress in transmission belt development, in fact, has been largely along the line of making such belts proportionally more flexible per weight, or strength, of belt. In the case of leather belting, the curing and treatment of the hides, etc., has been an important factor and the waterproofing of such belts to withstand successfully the moist atmospheric and wet conditions under which they have to function in pulp and paper mills. In the case of fabric and rubber belting, the development of much stronger and more serviceable frictions for binding the plies of duck together securely has been a potent influence. There have been other developments as well, a few of which may properly be touched upon before drawing attention to a few specific belt drives in paper mills which have proved highly satisfactory and exemplify modern belting practices in pulp and paper mill services.

Among the approved fabric belts, the development of the so-called "solid construction," in which there are no laps of fabric, plies, stitches or cemented parts, is noteworthy. These belts are woven of cotton yarn and impregated with asphaltum. The belt is held together with several sets of double "binders" interwoven with the warps to secure a hinged effect, about ninety per cent of the yarn running straight with the pull of the belt. The asphaltum treatment, the compound being forced into the fiber under pressure, renders the belt virtually impervious to deteriorative influences of heat, moisture, oil, dust, grit, alkalies, gas and acid fumes. In standard widths, the belt possesses an unusually high proper working limit with a low slip percentage.

Extreme belt flexibility has been secured by a leading manufacturer of friction rubber, duck belts by the ingenious expedient of doing away with all the customary fabric folds. The plies of duck, without fold, lie one upon the other, bound together with a tenacious friction rubber. The resulting square edges of the belt are effectively sealed with a rubber edging coat and there is no seam on either belt face, either of which may be applied to the



Suction Press Roll

Spiral-Staggered Drilling A Kilberry Development

THE diagram in the upper part of the triangle shows the Spiral-Staggered drilling in the shell of the Kilberry Suction Press Roll while the diagram in the lower part shows the staggered drilling.

This spiral-staggered method of drilling the suction press rolls insures a stronger shell, less felt wear, less packing wear, no cutting of inside of shell and reduces marking of sheet to a minimum.

The Kilberry Suction Roll is driven direct from couch or press drive, without gears,—an exclusive, patented feature. The Suction Box is concentric to shell, easily adjusted and removed, and is carried in ball bearings within steel journals.

Get the facts and compare values.

Our Products Meet Our Promises

DOWNINGTOWN Manufacturing Company Downingtown, Pa., U. S. A.

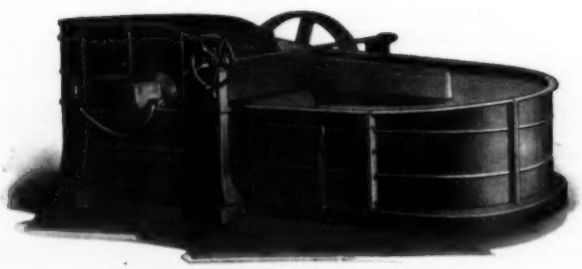
CAN. REP. FOR KILBERRY SUCTION ROLLS - CHAS. WALMSLEY & CO. CANADA LTD. MONTREAL QUE.

"Your Paper is made in your Beaters."

NEW TYPE

HIGH DENSITY

FAST CIRCULATING



TO PROVE:—That *more* stock can be beaten into *better* quality at *less* cost in labor and power.

METHOD:—Employ Dilts NEW TYPE Beating Engines.

CONCLUSION:—That the Dilts NEW TYPE, high density, fast circulating beater, beats stock with less power and with less labor cost; that the proper use of this beater produces better paper, saves time and increases mill efficiency.

Q. E. D.

We can rebuild your beaters to our NEW TYPE design.

Dilts

MACHINE WORKS, Inc. FULTON, N.Y.

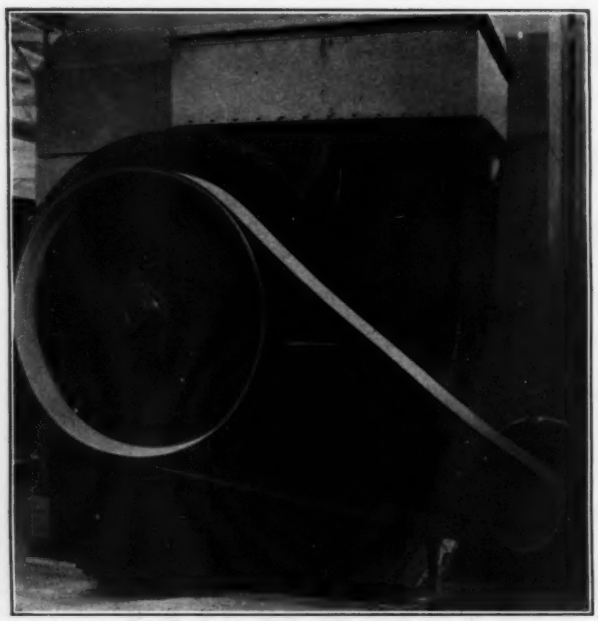
EXPORT OFFICE - 15 PARK ROW - NEW YORK CITY

"Your Paper is made in your Beaters."

pulleys. The construction gives the belt marked flexibility, permitting the employment of strong, firm duck, avoiding the necessity of using light weight, soft ducks, as is quite common practice to secure flexibility with the ordinary construction of folded fabric belting. It is stated that such belts with seven or eight plies can be used on pulleys where other duck belts are limited to six plies at most. This tends, naturally, to the development of considerably higher effective working limits, *i.e.*, a much more powerful belt. In fact, the claim is made that such belts are giving paper mills from 50 to 200 per cent better service than comparable belts with folded over edges.

During the last few years, an exceedingly interesting belt has been introduced to the paper mill trade which is well deserving of mention, for in a number of respects it is quite revolutionary in its distinctive peculiarities. The belt consists of a backing of either oak tanned leather or Balata to the under side of which are attached narrow longitudinal strips of soft green leather, possessing a very high coefficient of friction. These green leather strips are held in position by means of staggered rows of hollow brass rivets, strongly clinched to form hemispherical depressions, or pockets, on the pulley side of the belt. These pockets strongly resemble the suckers on the tentacles of the octopus, or devil-fish, from which fact the trade name of the belt, "Tentacular," is evolved.

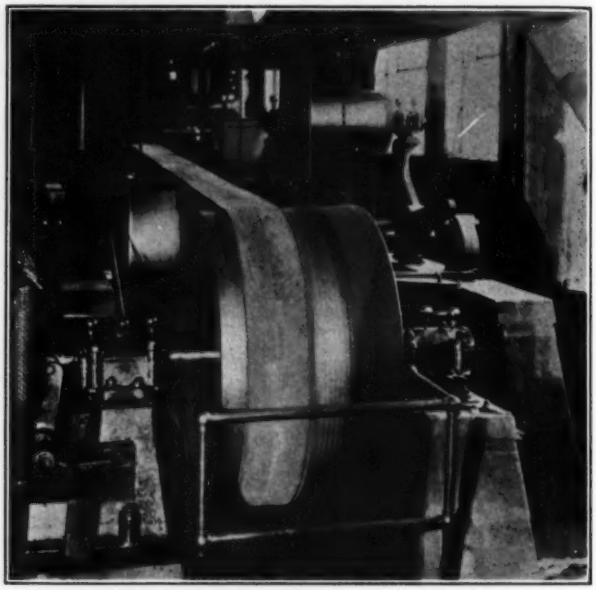
The tenacity with which these belts grip the pulleys, the friction they develop, is extremely high, permitting their use without belt snubbing on drives having pulley ratios exceeding even 12 to 1, provided the arc of belt contact about the smaller pulley is not less than 135 degrees. This abnormal belt grip develops, naturally, an unusually high transmission efficiency without subjecting the belting to excessive tension strains and permits the employment of much closer pulley centers without snubber or idler pulleys than is feasible with any other variety of open belt drive. For speed ratios up to 4 to 1, the distance between pulley centers need be but 25 per cent more than the diameter of the larger pulley. For ratios of 9 to 1 and 10 to 1, a center distance of 50 per cent more than the diameter of the larger pulley will suffice, or in general a distance between pulley centers equivalent to about eight times the width of the belt can be used.



Courtesy: Alexander Bros., Inc.

FIG. 3.

Short center "Tentacular" fan drive at the Taggart Oswego Paper & Bag Corp.

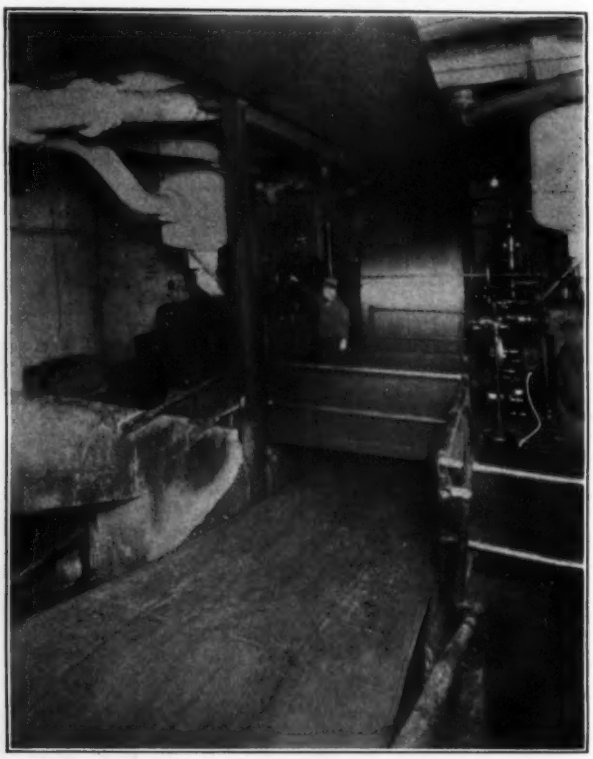


Courtesy: J. E. Rhoads & Sons.

FIG. 5.

Money saving 12-inch leather "Teecone" belt in western paper mill.

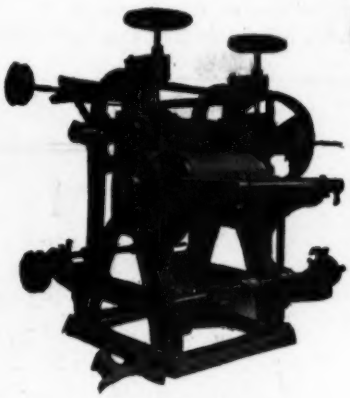
The belts are said to be cheap to install, being relatively short, easy to align, being endless, and economical to operate. Aside from the high efficiency attributable largely to the distinctive belt construction, the use of green leather friction strips will commend



Courtesy: J. E. Rhoads & Sons.

FIG. 4.

Giant leather belt drives 22 beaters and 3 Jordans in a mid-western board mill.



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SPECIALTY
BOX PAPER

150 FT. —TO— 250 FT. PER minute

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WITH HIGH SPEED BEARINGS

For the specialty box paper manufacturer who finds frequent change of engraved designs necessary due to small runs, this modern Waldron Embossing Machine can effect substantial savings in operating costs.

The 1 to 2 ratio between steel and paper rolls holds down engraving cost and the production cost is considerably lowered by tripling the speed over that of the plain bearing machine. Power absorbed by this high speed machine is no greater than that absorbed by the plain bearing machine when running at lower speeds.

Our Engineering Department will Gladly Give You Helpful Information Regarding Lowering Costs and Improving Quality of Product.

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Paper Rolls (Calender and Embossing)
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Gumming, Waxing and Saturating Equipment
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MAIN OFFICE AND WORKS, NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.

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itself to the paper mill, for it is well recognized that green leather, restrained from stretching by a firm backing of oak tanned leather or other suitable material, is more serviceable than oak tanned leather in damp places, though not as good in dry places.

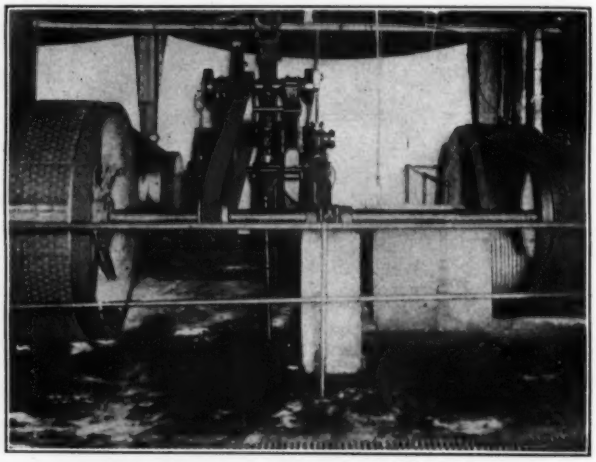
Examples of Modern Belt Drives in Pulp and Paper Mills

The belts which have been briefly described are, despite their quite marked dissimilarity, all proper and suitable belts for use in paper mill service, as are many other, perhaps more familiar, modern belts meeting the exacting requirements for such service. Quite possibly, certain belts which have not been specifically mentioned are even more generally satisfactory, so any definite belt recommendations are most certainly debarred in this discussion, but a few comments regarding the drives illustrated, all of which typify certain modern belt applications in pulp and paper mills, should prove of general interest as exemplifying economical and approved belt practices which serve to cut production costs in the mills in which they are installed.

The first two illustrations have already been commented upon briefly and the third is an example of a "Tentacular" fan drive calling attention to the distinctive short center, open belt arrangement feasible with this type of belt. The motor, a 50-horsepower unit, driving the Sturtevant blower at the Taggart Oswego Paper and Bag Corporation revolves at 1,160 r.p.m., the 54-inch fan pulley at approximately 258 r.p.m., and the center distance between motor and fan pulleys is a matter of only 6 feet 6 inches. The belt is 11 inches wide and backed with oak tanned leather.

The giant belt driving twenty-two beaters and three Jordans in a mid-western board mill located in Minnesota is also a leather belt, one subjected to special tanning treatment and water-proofed. It is 72 inches wide, 144 feet long, and transmits 1,500 horsepower at 5,000 feet per minute. One edge of this long belt passes within an inch of the vertical steel pillar shown, but runs so true that it is said never to have scraped against the pillar. It is also reputed to carry all the overloads on the numerous beaters and Jordans without any slippage. This is quite a feat, in view of the fact that the ordinary oak tanned leather belt previously employed on this drive sometimes slipped 100 per cent, the shaft standing still, when an extra heavy charge was thrown into the beaters.

The 12-in "Teecone" belt drive in the western (Wisconsin) paper mill is another example where one of these specially tanned and treated leather belts has well justified its purchase. It was installed in April, 1923, and after five years of continuous service was still in very fair condition. The belt cost $342.72, as against $182.00 for belts previously used which had to be replaced every



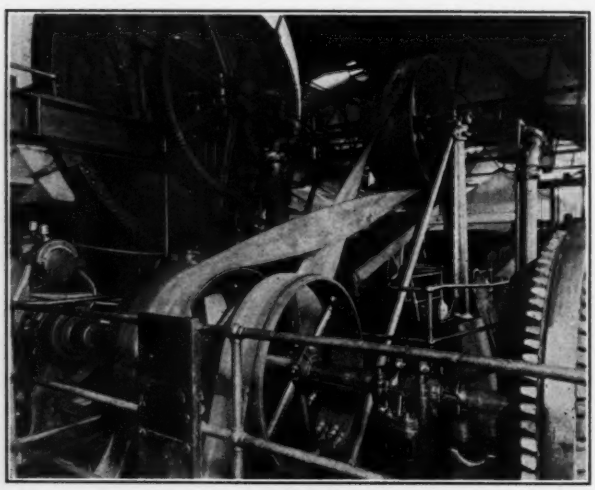
Courtesy: Alexander Bros., Inc.

FIG. 6.

Double "Tentacular" drive on slow speed beater at the Great Northern Paper Co.

six months. On a five year useful life basis for the new belt, this represents a saving of over $1,600.00 in belt expense alone, to say nothing of the savings incident to the avoidance of belt replacements, etc.

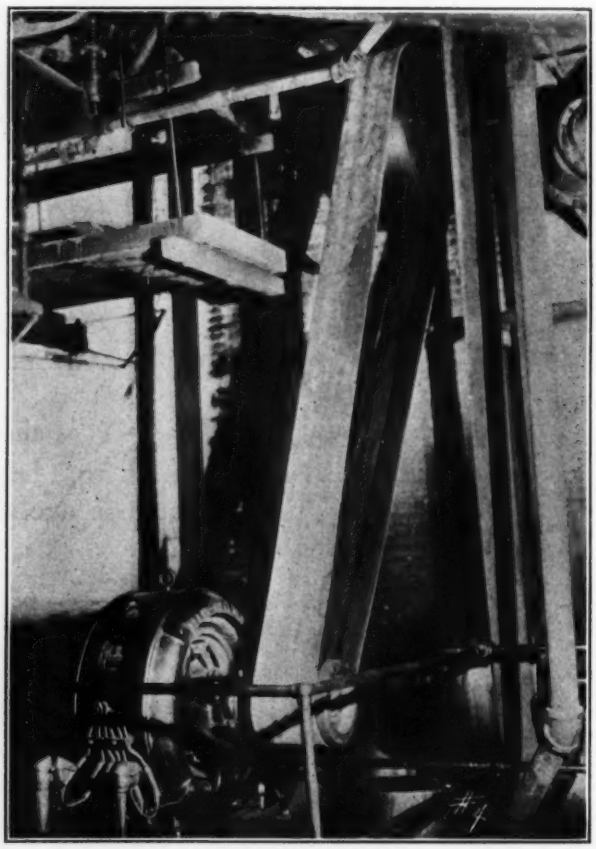
The double "Tentacular" slow speed beater drive at the Millinocket (Me.) mill of the Great Northern Paper Company is an-



Courtesy: J. E. Rhoads & Sons.

FIG. 7.

Economical 11-inch, heavy leather cross-belt drive in a western paper mill.



Courtesy: J. E. Rhoads & Sons.

FIG. 8.

Vertical 12-inch heavy leather belt driving group of pumps in a western paper mill.

other good example of these distinctive short center drives. The belts transmit 200 horsepower, the motor belt, that to the left, being a 16-inch "Tentacular" on a 7-ply Balata backing and the beater belt, that to the right, a 24-inch "Tentacular" on 8-ply Balata backing. The motor is a slow speed unit, 600 r.p.m., and the driven pulley of the beater makes but 70 r.p.m. The drive centers are only 10 feet apart.

The cross-belt cone drive and the vertical pump drive, the last two illustrations, are both located in Wisconsin, but in different mills. They are also examples of the special tanned belts waterproofed and both have made enviable reputations. The cone drive is a double belt, 11 inches wide, which was in continuous service for a period of four and a half years. It showed no signs of wear for over four years and when finally replaced was cut into narrower widths and used on other drives. The pump drive is also a double belt, 12 inches wide, and for the past four and a half years has been driving a group of pumps in a highly satisfactory manner. The variable condition of the load and the overloads thrown on the drive rapidly broke down 8-ply rubber belts previously employed and oak tanned leather belts, even when waterproofed, slipped excessively under the heavy strain when they became wet. The special tanned and treated leather belt, however, is reputed to have pulled all the loads without trouble under the same conditions and not to have been taken up since its installation in January, 1924.

Transmission Belt Requirements

The preponderance of leather belt drives illustrated and the brief features which have been made of such drives are not to be interpreted as an advocacy of leather belting in paper mill service or as indicative of any marked dislodgement of the rubber belting so strongly entrenched in the paper mill on account of the moist and wet conditions so characteristic of the transmission belt service. The illustrations and examples have been selected for comment more for the reason that leather belting, special as it has to be, is not as generally familiar to paper mill operators as rubber and fabric belting. Also, for the very pertinent reason that no mill striving for low production costs can now afford to ignore the possibilities of suitable and appropriately treated and constructed leather belting in remodeling its drives. The belt transmission problem in pulp and paper mills is an important one and should be most carefully investigated with an open mind.

The chief transmission belt requirements are the selection of a belt of adequate capacity, a narrow thick belt in preference to a wide thin one; a belt constructed of such material or materials as will successfully withstand the deteriorative conditions under which it has to operate: and a belt possessing the longest feasible life under the conditions of service. Also, proper care should under all circumstances be exercised to see that the belt alignment is good, that the belt tension is as effective as possible and that no appreciable slippage occurs.

Inspects Plant at Anderson

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 24, 1928.—Berg Heinrichs, of Chicago, master mechanic for the Mid-West Box Company, makers of paper and corrugated board boxes, was in Anderson, Ind., recently, inspecting the plant there. He was one of the founders of the box company when it was organized in Anderson a number of years ago. Officials at the Anderson plant report business to be very good and the factory working virtually to capacity.

Sun's Rays Start Fire at Holyoke

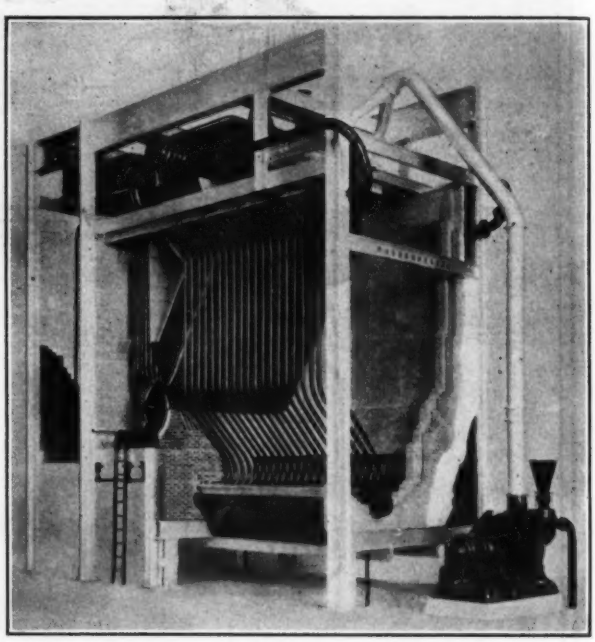
[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 25, 1928.—The rays of a strong sun focused through the heavy plate glass of the skylight roof of the Beebe-Holbrook division of the American Writing Paper Company, set fire to two bales of waste paper last week. But for the sprinkler system being in use much damage might have resulted.

Erie City Steam Unit for Smithsonian

ERIE, Pa., July 23, 1928.—The Erie City Iron Works has built a 1/12 scale model of its Erie City Steam Unit at the request of the Smithsonian Institute and it has been accepted for permanent display in its Division of Mechanical Technology in the Arts and Industries Building at Washington, D. C.

The model, built in the Erie City Iron Works' pattern shop, is



ERIE CITY STEAM UNIT

so constructed that every detail of construction can be seen. It shows the application of the Erie City Seymour Water Cooled Furnace to the Erie City Three Drum Boiler with Integral Economizer and fired by the Erie City Unitype Pulverizer.

The Sisalkraft Co. Enlarges

With the work of preparing its new offices being rushed with all possible speed the Sisalkraft Company has announced that they expect to be installed about July 10 in the company's enlarged headquarters in the recently completed 23-story Engineering Building, 205 W. Wacker Drive, Chicago.

The expansion of this company has been so fast that even in the much larger new offices provisions have been made for additional space as it is needed. Officials of the company report a really amazing number of uses already found for the company's product, Sisalkraft, described as "more than a building paper." Florists, terra cotta manufacturers, and outdoor sign users are using the waterproof, sisal-reenforced heavy kraft in rapidly increasing volume, while enormous quantities are being used by road builders, building contractors and the allied industries. Requests for samples and information reveal that many industries are experimenting with the new material in their constant search for something to do it better at lower cost, and larger offices have become a necessity for the Sisalkraft Company so that the new business developed may be properly handled.

Paper Industry Gains in Pacific Northwest

PORTLAND, Ore., July 12, 1928.—According to statistics recently released in shipping circles of the Pacific Northwest, forecasted gains for pulp and paper and forest products are specially noted.

Prospective loadings of paper and its products were placed at 3,003 cars against 1,804 a year ago, a gain of 66 5 per cent.

No Cost for Maintenance TRANSITE HOODS

Transite is made of Asbestos Fibres and Portland Cement formed under hydraulic pressure into a dense homogeneous monolithic sheet.

Because Transite is structurally strong, absolutely fireproof, highly resistant to acids, and totally unaffected by heat or moisture, Johns-Manville Paper Machine Hoods constructed of this material are unequalled for efficiency and long life. Johns-Manville Hoods will not drip, leak, or wear out. Many of our earliest installations were erected more than 10 years ago. Not a penny has been spent on them in all this time for maintenance.

Johns-Manville Transite Hoods give maximum assistance to the ventilating apparatus, do not interfere in the operation and care of the dryer, and are moderate in first cost. Ventilating equipment functions at its full efficiency and at a maintained minimum expense where Transite Hoods are in use.

Johns-Manville Transite Hoods can be erected in a few hours' time. They will last as long as the machine. Built both in stanchion supported and suspended types—individually designed to fit each particular installation. *You will find full details of their construction and economies in our booklet—the coupon will bring it.*

Reasonable First Cost

Johns-Manville Hoods are remarkably low priced. Our large production, and low fabrication costs make this possible. Erection costs are slight, only eight or ten laborers being required to work with our skilled erection foreman who supervises the work.

* * *

Fast Erection

Because time is costly in the paper mill, 90% of the work on Transite Hoods is done before shipment. A complete hood is delivered in convenient, easily handled knocked-down form. Assembly of hood may be made on week-end shutdown.

* * *

Easy Access at All Times

The panel construction of Transite Hoods makes all parts of the dryer readily accessible without in any way disturbing initial efficiency. The apron is hinged, permitting complete and convenient access to the dryer whenever necessary.

Structurally Strong

Although all of the panels are made up on comparatively light steel angles, the method of assembling allows for a steel framework sympathetic throughout, structurally strong, and capable of meeting all of the requirements of this service.

* * *

Lack of Maintenance

None of the angle iron used in the panels is exposed to corrosive action. As Transite is fireproof and is unaffected by heat, humidity, or acid fumes, the installation once completed is absolutely permanent and requires no maintenance whatever.

* * *

Vapor Tight—No Drip

Joints between panels are sealed with asbestos gaskets which positively prevent filtration of vapor into the room and protect steel angles from contact with vapor. The under side of the hood is absolutely smooth, eliminating drip from fasteners and supporting members.

MASTER of ASBESTOS

Johns-Manville

TRANSITE

PAPER MACHINE HOODS

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Paper and Lumber Industry Section
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Branches in all large cities
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Please send me copy of your booklet, "Controlling Condensation."

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PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

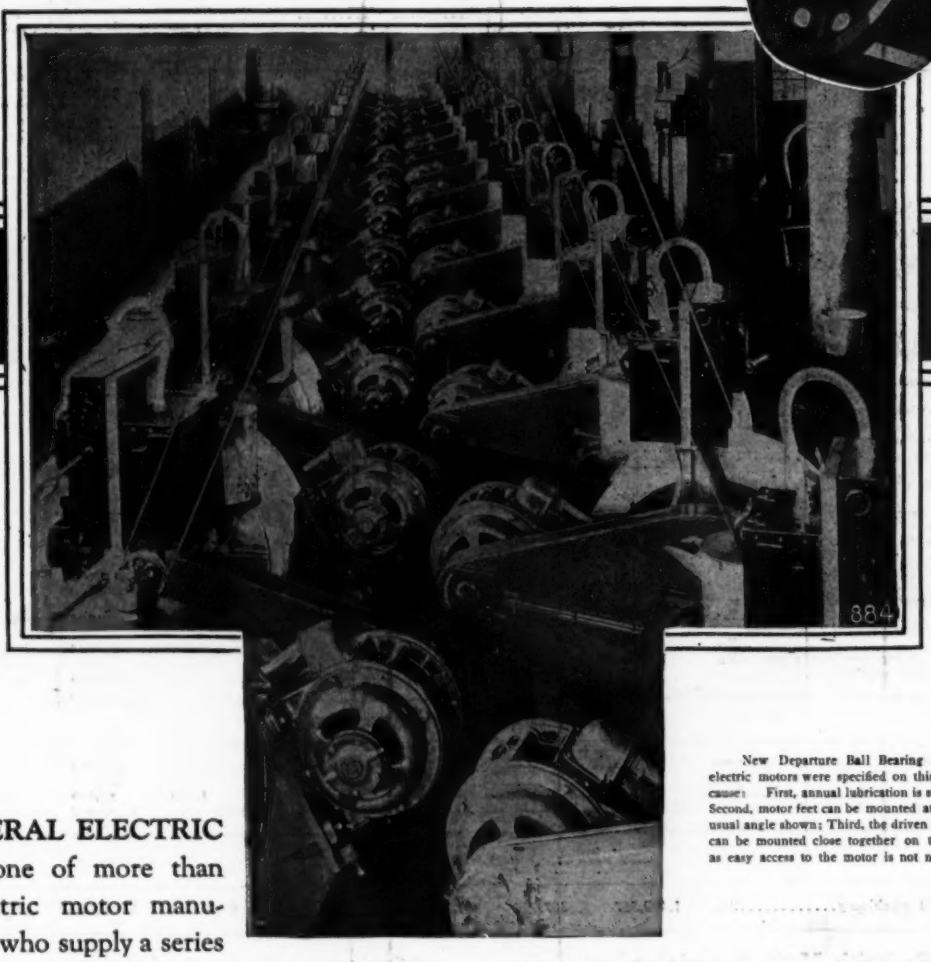
For the Month Ending May 31, and for the Five Months Ending May 31, 1928, as Compared With Corresponding Months of Previous Year

IMPORTS—PAPER

	May				Five Months Ending May 31			
	1927		1928		1927		1928	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Paper and manufactures (total)	.....	$12,575,523	.....	$13,308,182	.....	$58,507,098	.....	$63,909,053
Printing paper—								
Standard news print...lbs...free	341,089,187	11,265,134	363,826,225	11,962,359	1,570,046,117	51,960,507	1,736,781,866	56,877,445
Imported from—								
Finland ...lbs.	6,674,079	181,835	6,326,595	156,671	26,855,047	762,190	30,835,125	822,083
Germany ...lbs.	1,183,207	33,544	1,992,610	54,494	6,448,996	197,401	7,249,413	196,134
Norway ...lbs.	2,186,441	58,998	2,086,532	56,042	14,632,623	395,058	7,796,617	202,145
Sweden ...lbs.	12,251,741	353,298	8,113,254	217,961	61,645,951	1,784,590	43,341,500	1,168,955
Canada ...lbs.	299,222,835	10,002,225	329,976,059	11,000,793	1,426,125,422	47,669,788	1,604,725,975	53,123,004
Newfoundland and Labrador...lbs.	19,500,835	633,082	15,324,756	476,188	33,940,987	1,139,354	42,187,304	1,346,385
Other countries ...lbs.	70,049	2,152	6,419	210	397,091	12,126	645,932	18,739
All other, n. e. s...lbs...dut.	963,329	50,773	468,638	24,919	4,515,306	221,867	3,376,077	156,458
Grease-proof and waterproof paper...lbs...dut.	200,128	30,332	55,945	15,148	772,561	134,780	431,410	90,188
Kraft wrapping paper ...lbs...dut.	1,018,059	43,474	619,647	27,068	3,374,032	150,080	2,623,274	111,451
All other wrapping paper ...lbs...dut.	189,053	14,964	1,682,654	30,839	2,027,112	104,792	7,692,880	156,499
Writing, letter, drawing, etc., papers...lbs...dut.	233,165	61,698	329,870	77,289	1,135,064	272,161	1,180,660	291,121
Surface coated paper ...lbs...dut.	220,532	91,970	192,538	89,817	852,542	340,316	952,327	445,254
Tissue, copying, etc., paper...lbs...dut.	259,593	149,567	250,880	146,381	1,312,988	740,038	1,313,876	827,952
Paper boards, n. e. s.—								
Pulp boards in rolls ...lbs...dut.	6,938,023	169,685	5,302,291	119,511	27,023,788	661,779	24,748,173	553,623
Paper boards, pulp board, and card-board ...lbs...dut.	.....	61,738	1,061,088	25,620	.....	.....	9,557,346	211,932
Leather board, test, and wall board...lbs...dut.	.....	.....	2,660	235	.....	400,247	466,813	12,527
Cigarette paper, cigarette books, and covers ...lbs...dut.	825,178	225,204	816,604	223,018	4,051,426	1,153,035	5,029,466	1,379,677
Hanging paper (wall paper)...lbs...dut.	246,945	59,358	177,870	60,256	1,369,690	318,123	1,173,251	324,628
Duplex decalcomania, not printed...lbs...free	64,523	15,095	72,808	16,894	317,940	68,879	256,129	59,926
Paper boxes ...lbs...dut.	128,861	83,668	209,761	145,644	989,850	545,000	1,105,274	714,065
Pulp or papier-mâché and manufactures, n. e. s...lbs...dut.	.....	17,797	.....	33,253	.....	156,428	.....	209,120
All other paper and manufactures...dut.	.....	235,066	.....	309,931	.....	1,279,066	.....	1,487,187
WOOD PULP								
Mechanically ground wood pulp...tons..free	15,372	465,754	21,450	530,942	80,822	2,321,123	93,079	2,299,185
Sulphite wood pulp ...tons	77,321	4,963,432	65,322	3,813,995	355,823	23,347,434	360,619	21,119,067
Unbleached ...tons..free	46,801	2,616,047	41,282	2,015,062	224,582	12,982,719	241,058	12,095,676
Bleached ...tons..free	30,520	2,347,385	24,040	1,798,933	131,241	10,364,715	119,561	9,023,391
Imported from—								
Finland ...tons	10,264	551,543	7,393	302,287	37,725	2,035,273	39,782	1,622,982
Germany ...tons	3,266	243,424	4,908	319,016	26,207	1,882,049	22,489	1,485,711
Norway ...tons	6,326	480,865	4,956	323,084	28,419	2,180,667	28,746	1,913,797
Sweden ...tons	21,330	1,316,625	10,317	556,364	109,445	6,816,030	101,317	5,488,966
Canada ...tons	32,367	2,122,330	33,869	2,114,604	137,455	9,363,166	150,951	9,646,931
Other countries ...tons	3,768	248,645	3,879	198,640	16,572	1,070,249	17,334	960,680
Sulphate wood pulp, unbleached (Kraft pulp) ...tons..free	27,010	1,752,212	15,234	886,419	120,030	7,608,049	119,164	6,714,010
Imported from—								
Finland	205	11,155	1,772	71,901	3,945	222,206	12,934	546,062
Norway	578	35,869	394	20,289	3,901	237,885	5,452	279,134
Sweden	15,038	959,817	1,259	65,085	56,846	3,515,485	42,343	2,198,436
Canada	10,962	726,754	11,218	701,917	54,732	3,591,927	56,907	3,619,586
Other countries	227	18,617	591	27,227	606	40,546	1,528	70,792
Sulphate wood pulp, bleached...tons..free	25	1,636	458	24,341	7,208	479,295	4,389	258,048
Other pulp ...tons..free	25	1,893	151	18,389	710	57,410	1,866	143,308
CRUDE PAPER STOCK								
Rags for paper stock...lbs...free	24,989,825	516,562	37,609,289	695,620	153,964,769	3,278,480	171,687,905	3,208,648
Waste bagging, waste paper, etc...lbs...free	7,843,322	102,125	15,278,316	218,693	32,581,290	452,180	61,445,750	903,026
Old rope and all other paper stock...lbs...free	4,719,681	169,425	5,305,039	198,075	23,186,141	777,667	22,923,024	709,003
CHEMICALS AND OTHER PAPER MAKERS' MATERIALS								
Colors, dyes, stains, color acids, and color bases, n. e. s...lbs...dut.	315,533	355,494	438,040	504,494	2,972,377	3,329,614	2,617,700	2,860,396
Imported from—								
Belgium ...lbs.	9,957	14,351	11,989	11,123	95,522	140,724	59,146	63,721
France ...lbs.	13,546	15,091	2,346	3,524	94,760	109,659	32,247	44,004
Germany ...lbs.	201,177	214,313	323,067	359,133	1,909,034	2,027,587	1,708,278	1,733,960
Italy ...lbs.	3,886	4,361	.....	.....	53,228	63,047	37,661	33,264
Switzerland ...lbs.	71,103	91,370	84,127	109,909	683,689	852,362	642,863	820,246
United Kingdom ...lbs.	13,090	12,312	6,777	5,607	94,317	90,081	48,135	46,428
Other countries ...lbs.	2,774	3,696	9,734	15,198	41,827	46,154	89,370	118,773
Casein or lactarene...lbs...dut.	2,543,061	311,407	1,946,734	241,957	13,058,759	1,548,239	13,121,145	1,758,699
Kaolin, china, and paper clay...tons..dut.	28,746	286,820	32,251	347,540	125,458	1,236,236	117,599	1,224,039

(Continued on page 48)

You can get 'em from the leading motor manufacturers



New Departure Ball Bearing equipped electric motors were specified on this job because: First, annual lubrication is sufficient; Second, motor feet can be mounted at the unusual angle shown; Third, the driven machines can be mounted close together on the floor, as easy access to the motor is not necessary.

GENERAL ELECTRIC is one of more than fifty electric motor manufacturers who supply a series of general purpose electric motors with ball bearings as standard or optional equipment.

Low maintenance costs and long bearing life are only two of the vital reasons why electric motors should have New Departure Ball Bearings. Additional reasons are fully described in two booklets published by the Engineering Department. "Booklet K" is of interest to designers. "Cutting Your Costs" is of interest to owners, operators and maintenance men. Either or both sent upon request.

The New Departure Manufacturing Company, Bristol, Connecticut; Detroit, Chicago and San Francisco.

PAPER AND PAPER STOCK IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES

(Continued from page 46)

EXPORTS—PAPER

	May 1927 Quantity	May 1927 Value	May 1928 Quantity	May 1928 Value	Five Months Ending May 31 1927 Quantity	Five Months Ending May 31 1927 Value	Five Months Ending May 31 1928 Quantity	Five Months Ending May 31 1928 Value
Paper and manufactures (total)	.....	$2,159,740	.....	$2,500,192	.....	$11,329,497	.....	$12,448,102
Printing paper—								
News print paper ....lbs.	2,627,198	128,340	1,763,070	70,886	12,536,359	587,551	8,784,972	343,039
Exported to—								
Canada ....lbs.	519,305	31,436	12,620	555	1,606,993	100,985	124,428	5,788
Central America ....lbs.	99,991	5,238	84,652	3,055	303,891	15,188	386,642	14,006
Mexico ....lbs.	70,743	3,039	44,649	1,801	298,463	12,966	271,713	9,671
Cuba ....lbs.	462,034	21,864	502,385	17,268	2,276,729	106,109	1,978,552	73,023
South America ....lbs.	740,786	31,328	676,694	26,630	2,958,593	124,321	2,067,430	79,089
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung..lbs.	3,000	400	40,330	1,613	298,120	17,051	215,703	8,548
Japan ....lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	58,547	3,602	.....	.....
Philippine Islands ....lbs.	531,003	21,633	382,534	19,099	3,995,327	159,325	3,547,327	144,876
Other countries ....lbs.	200,336	13,402	19,206	865	748,696	48,004	193,177	8,038
Book paper, not coated....lbs.	1,242,090	111,932	2,539,732	165,836	6,366,516	553,544	9,149,108	697,660
Exported to—								
Europe ....lbs.	119,013	9,760	21,587	3,477	625,950	53,712	184,787	18,648
Canada ....lbs.	304,000	27,657	1,390,039	75,879	1,450,481	122,867	3,166,697	196,314
Central America ....lbs.	26,181	2,617	48,138	3,128	134,945	13,471	189,269	16,409
Mexico ....lbs.	35,077	3,665	16,501	1,802	206,532	22,352	204,762	25,602
Cuba ....lbs.	222,271	18,767	460,077	33,381	830,535	72,279	1,954,350	147,582
Argentina ....lbs.	56,613	4,821	80,637	6,046	396,190	31,796	269,196	25,470
Other South America ....lbs.	40,848	3,958	29 469	3,019	1,007,000	72,357	456.518	37,863
China, Hong Kong, and Kwantung..lbs.	6,449	1,692	94,332	8,972	291,741	31,349	964,646	80,013
Philippine Islands ....lbs.	255,533	19,162	235,869	15,660	641,358	53,239	826,001	59,157
Australia ....lbs.	123,312	14,400	78,665	7,420	419,677	44,177	356,690	43,230
Other countries ....lbs.	52,793	5,433	84,418	7,052	362,107	35,945	576,192	47,372
Cover paper ....lbs.	181,322	25,964	276,610	36,157	681,822	117,810	950,608	151,707
Greaseproof and waterproof paper....lbs.	295,844	40,804	189,360	31,123	1,057,003	148,429	1,175,215	182,687
Wrapping paper ....lbs.	1,850,236	146,222	2,812,261	178,272	12,853,270	931,452	15,182,388	1,093,438
Surface-coated paper ....lbs.	567,627	67,177	1,210,523	117,042	2,988,244	370,358	3,632,063	402,886
Tissue and crêpe paper ....lbs.	336,200	84,796	445,002	100,107	1,722,020	389,363	2,357,699	482,066
Toilet paper ....lbs.	411,864	50,847	477,078	58,801	2,104,839	276,285	2,286,509	259,899
Paper towels and napkins ....lbs.	139,159	20,343	198,351	25,298	840,481	115,915	1,092,193	141,538
Box board ....lbs.	3,815,765	126,554	4,065,889	114,654	20,173,671	633,864	21,160,385	616,075
Bristols and bristol board ....lbs.	149,398	17,041	205,442	24,939	1,003,117	85,843	854,277	89,531
Other paper board and straw board....lbs.	3,123,823	143,539	3,384,790	167,979	16,477,942	840,795	15,900,280	796,060
Sheathing and building paper....lbs.	1,089,308	46,348	990,167	36,084	5,794,060	234,924	5,085,228	191,424
Wall board of paper or pulp....sq. ft.	3,227,755	88,606	5,672,411	191,150	18,581,569	609,219	21,338,468	700,632
Blotting paper ....lbs.	287,528	31,884	400,140	42,008	1,428,861	163,373	1,758,416	204,329
Filing folders, index cards, and other office forms ....lbs.	64,175	21,927	139,232	41,292	483,123	129,215	644,934	219,873
Papeteries (fancy writing paper)....lbs.	61,158	12,597	46,283	13,369	252,868	61,530	302,090	66,586
Other writing paper ....lbs.	1,474,558	191,300	2,267,537	243,478	4,884,491	789,515	9,738.069	1,168,320
Paper hangings (wall paper) ....yds.	1,742,857	47,113	1,633,257	35,832	14,275,879	317,279	19,273,701	361,017
Paper bags ....lbs.	763,715	65,435	750,907	77,674	5,883,237	503,084	3,478,154	327,318
Boxes and cartons ....lbs.	2,446,172	164,926	2,283,297	143,208	9,090,975	616.629	10,571,140	707,802
Envelopes ....lbs.	228,674	41,156	277,447	43,207	1,133,540	196,939	1,081,424	179,341
Vulcanized fiber sheets, strips, rods, and tubes ....lbs.	310,365	85,302	508,973	132,044	2,017,076	606,107	2,117,114	581,399
Manufactures of vulcanized and indurated fiber ....lbs.	48,920	13,402	164,615	22,588	249,171	65,513	391,585	86,351
Cash register and adding machine paper...lbs.	158,890	16,195	156,287	19,032	674,870	72,665	872,486	99,772
Other paper and paper products.....	.....	369,990	.....	368,132	.....	1,912,196	.....	2,297,352
WOOD PULP AND PAPER STOCK								
Sulphite wood pulp ....tons	695	46,644	1,871	96,156	7,305	450,375	8,235	468,393
Soda wood pulp ....tons	256	20,379	295	26,929	855	75,214	1,048	83,901
Other wood pulp ....tons	1,020	28,130	263	15,954	1,710	59,125	1,099	63,300
Rags and other paper stock....lbs.	22,434,052	490,534	23,619,874	536,609	90,943,438	1,503,742	100,030,884	2,033,993
PAPER AND PULP MILL MACHINERY								
Paper and pulp mill machinery....lbs.	1,499,367	307,952	1,773,559	253,268	9,926,499	1,995,672	8,084,930	1,504,912

C. E. Smith Made Superintendent

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

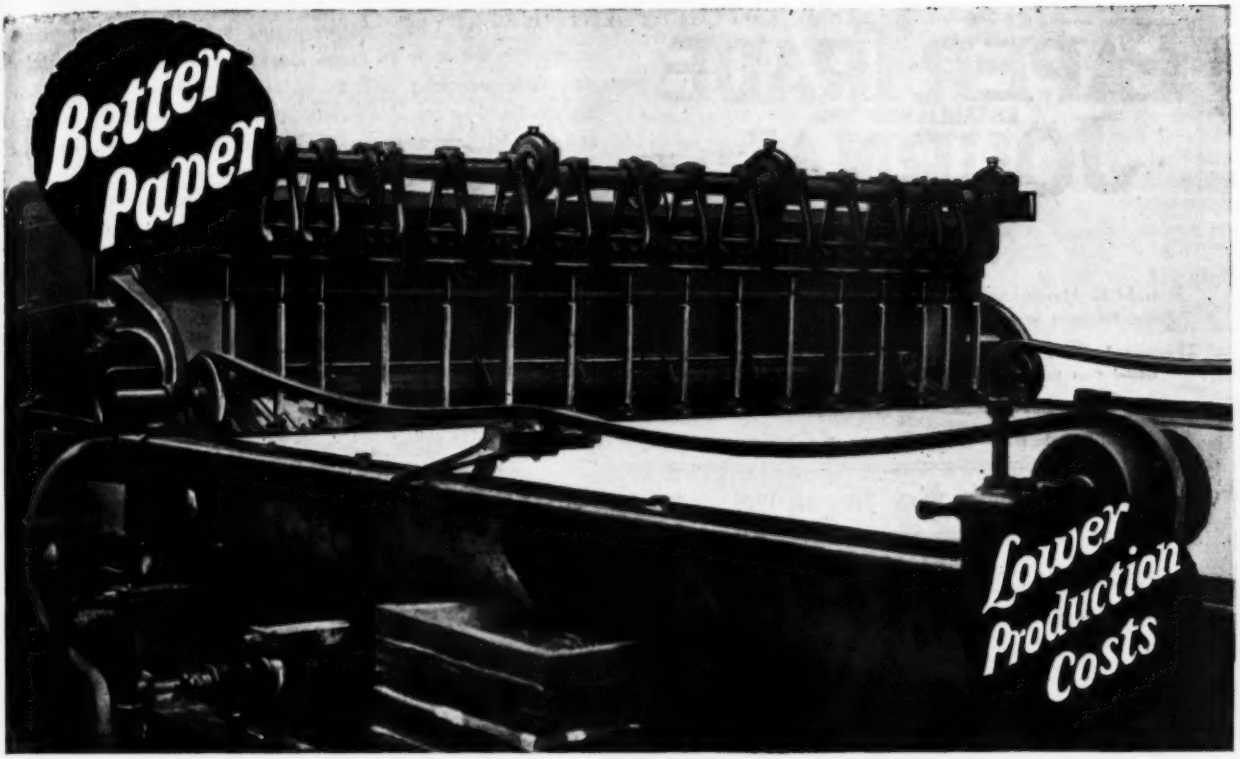
HOLYOKE, Mass., July 17, 1928.—In accordance with its merit policy announced some time ago when making appointments, Claude H. Smith, of Holyoke, was named Thursday to succeed the late Maurice Whalen as superintendent of the Nonotuck division of the American Writing Paper Company. Mr. Smith began his new duties at once. He has been acting for four years as assistant superintendent.

He was born in Holyoke in 1894; educated in the local schools, Williston Seminary, University of Michigan, Colorado School of Mines, and served during the war in the Engineer Corps. After the war he was employed by the Crocker-McElwain Paper Company, doing research work in its laboratory, and later as beater engineer in that mill. He also had experience with the Newton Falls Paper Company, Newton Falls, N. Y., as boss beater engineer for a short time.

Bryant Paper Co. Installs New Generator

A thousand k.w. generator, capable of producing power per kilowatt, at one fourth previous costs, has been installed in the power plant of the Bryant Paper Company and after thorough tests, found to meet expected requirements, according to E. C. Rutz, power superintendent of the concern.

It is a special job from the Westinghouse Electric Company, built along lines and according to specifications, suggested by Bryant engineering staff. These suggestions were developed by the Westinghouse engineers.



~and 5 other reasons why THE VOITH INLET is PROFITABLE EQUIPMENT

1. The wire will last 10% to 15% longer, with a corresponding decrease in wire cost. This is a direct result of eliminating sources of friction that have previously been regarded as necessary evils.

2. Paper machine delays caused by breaks in the sheet are reduced, broke and defective paper kept at a minimum.

3. Paper will be uniform in caliper. Eliminating variation in caliper is a decided asset to any paper. The Voith Inlet provides a quick, positive means of control as the stock flows onto the wire.

4. Helps eliminate lumps and foam spots, which means less defective paper to be discarded as waste.

5. Use more wire surface for sheet formation purposes. With the Voith Inlet the stock flows onto the wire at the breast roll, and its flow can be accurately regulated to correspond with the speeds of the machine. A stronger, uniform sheet is possible with the Voith Inlet—a savings in spoilage and time being effected.

The Voith Inlet performs equally well on the Straight Fourdrinier, Harper or Yankee machine. The many repeat orders prove its worth as cost-cutting equipment. Complete details in our special booklet—yours on request. Send for it now.

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872

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Vol. LXXXVII New York, July 26, 1928 No. 4

FORESTRY EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH

A fund of $150,000 for the promotion of forestry education in the South has been raised by The American Association, Washington, D. C. The announcement was made Wednesday of this week by Ovid M. Butler, executive secretary of the association, before state representatives and foresters, at a special meeting at Atlanta, Ga., at which final plans for the conduct of the work were agreed upon. The campaign will be primarily to eradicate forest fires in Georgia, Florida, and Mississippi, and will be conducted in close cooperation with the forest departments and the forestry and other educational agencies of the three states. Present plans look to starting the work in early September.

The project, eclipsing in scope and intensiveness anything ever before undertaken in the field of popular forestry education, will extend over a period of three years and will be directed principally to the people inhabiting the forest regions of the three states. The funds were raised through contributions of various agencies and individuals within the three states, the Commonwealth Fund of New York, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., George D. Pratt, president of the association, and other public spirited men and women interested in the protection and perpetuation of the forest and wild life resources of the South.

According to Mr. Butler, education by visual and personal contact methods will feature the work in the rural districts. Motor trucks equipped with complete moving picture apparatus, lantern slides, and forestry material will carry the direct lesson of forest fire prevention to country schools and communitites. Facts relating to the more important southern trees and the relation of timber growing to general farming and local prosperity will be placed in the schools, adapted to the use of both teachers and children. W. C. McCormick, formerly assistant state forester for North Carolina, in charge of forest fire control, will direct this work in the three states.

"In no section of the country," declared Mr. Butler, "are forest fires so currently widespread and so detrimental to forest regeneration as in the South. The seriousness of the situation is reflected in the fact that eighty per cent of all forest fires reported in the United States during the past ten years have occurred in the southern states. More than one-third of the entire pine area embracing millions of acres has been so completely lumbered and so repeatedly devastated by fire that it lies idle and non-productive. In additional, forest fires are wiping out the game and wild life over vast areas throughout the South.

"Woods burning arising from a traditional custom of great numbers of rural people ignorant of the social and economic benefits of forests, place a tremendous handicap upon the efforts of nature and man to renew the forests on millions of acres. To stop these fires and to make the growing of forests a safe undertaking is the great and immediate problem of forestry in the South. Favorable climate, rapidity of tree growth, and variety of forest products producible give these lands, if intelligently used, unequalled advantages in creating local wealth and prosperity and a future supply of timber for the people of the eastern United States.

"We believe that with localized and intensive methods the rural schools of the South will be well supplied with suitable forestry material and the teachers' interest in its use awakened and developed. This is necessary to give the younger generation of the South an intelligent and intimate conception of what forestry means to them.

"We believe that by proper education a changed attitude towards woods burning not only on the part of the younger generation, but a large percentage of the adult population inhabiting the forest regions of the three states, will be brought about. This will mean a marked decrease in the area burned over in the South.

"Forest land owners, assured that their reforestation efforts will not be burned out, will, we believe, in rapidly increasing numbers apply the principles of forest management on their lands. This in turn means return of idle land to productivity, permanence of local industries, perpetuation of natural wealth and better and more prosperous living conditions throughout the South."

The project was first proposed by the American Forestry Association more than a year ago, in recognition of the fact that only by localized education beginning with the younger generation can the forest fire evil of the South, and Mississippi, where the forest fire situation is particularly aggravated, that they cooperate in raising an educational fund of $150,000. The plan called upon each state to raise locally a quota of $19,500 for the three-year period and for the Association to raise from outside sources a total of $91,500.

SWEDISH PULP PRICES

Since the settlement of the labor conflict the chemical pulp market of Sweden has not recovered to the extent anticipated, according to a report from Consul General John B. Osborne, at Stockholm. The attitude of the British buyers is held largely responsible for this condition, inasmuch as they have been holding off apparently believing that prices would again decline to the level existing before the lockout. Swedish mills, on the other hand, assert that prices are still too low rather than too high and are showing a firm front. During May sales of sulphite pulp totaled 47,000 metric tons as against 36,000 in April. Of this

amount only 3,000 tons went to British buyers, while 30,000 tons went to the United States and 12,500 tons to the European continent.

Swedish news print mills report an output of 18,503 metric tons during May as against 12,044 tons in April and 16,412 tons in May of last year.

The ground wood market was comparatively lively in May. Approximately 70,000 metric tons of wet pulp were sold, of which 34,000 tons were for 1929 delivery.

News Print Production for June

Production of news print in Canada during June 1928 amounted to 192,391 tons and shipments to 190,936 tons according to the News Print Service Bureau. Production in the United States was 119,673 tons and shipments 116,901 tons, making a total United States and Canadian news print production of 312,064 tons and shipments of 307,837 tons. During June, 18,835 tons of news print were made in Newfoundland and 1,430 tons in Mexico, so that the total North American production for the month amounted to 332,329 tons.

The Canadian mills produced 166,904 tons more in the first six months of 1928 than in 1927, which was an increase of 17 per cent. The United States output was 56,243 tons or 7 per cent less than for the first six months of 1927. Production in Newfoundland was 12,992 tons or 13 per cent more and in Mexico 115 tons more, making a total North American increase of 123,768 tons or 7 per cent over the first six months of 1927.

During June the Canadian mills operated at 79.2 per cent of rated capacity and the United States mills at 83.0 per cent. Stocks of news print paper at Canadian mills totalled 47,937 tons at the end of June and at United States mills 39,979 tons, making a combined total of 87,916 tons, which was equivalent to 5.9 days' average production.

William Stone Meets With Fatal Accident

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

GOUVERNEUR, N. Y., July 25, 1928.—William Stone, production superintendent of No. 5 Mill of the International Pulp Company, was the victim of a fatal accident at the mill a few days ago. He was caught between the lower structure of a small handcar and the rail from which the car had slipped. His head was badly crushed and he lived only a few hours after the accident. He was 43 years old.

The International Pulp Mills are equipped with small cars which are operated by hand over rails leading from one department to another. A load of talc had just been taken from the crusher and was being taken to the next operation when the front wheel of the car left the track. Mr. Stone was engaged in trying to right the car when the load shifted pinning his head between the rail and the lower part of the car. He never regarded consciousness.

Mr. Stone has been connected with the International Pulp Company for ten years and for the past four years has been superintendent of No. 5 Mill. The survivors include his wife, three sons and a daughter.

Leonard Taylor Made Superintendent

HOLYOKE, Mass., July 24, 1928.—Leonard Taylor, for five years assistant superintendent of the Beebe & Holbrook division of the American Writing Paper Company, Saturday was promoted to the superintendency of the same division to succeed Thomas Duff, who recently resigned. Mr. Taylor is a well-known local young man and has been engaged in the paper business since his graduation from Holyoke high school in 1912. His wide experience particularly fits him for his new position, and affords excellent opportunity, the company announces, to pursue its policy of promoting from within its own ranks, wherever it is possible.

J. F. Auer Explains

J. F. Auer, president of the J. F. Auer Paper and Board Corporation, 475 Fifth avenue, New York, has requested the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL to print an explanation regarding his connection with the Northampton Paper Mills, Inc., of Raubsville, Penna., against which an involuntary petition in bankruptcy was filed late in June. This proceeding was reported on page 34 of the issue of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL of July 12th. Mr. Auer reviews his connection with the company as follows:

"The Guaranty Company of Maryland a year or more ago, were then to the best of my knowledge the owners of the mill, increased the capital stock and assured the writer that they were going to put some money in the mill, obtained from the sale of the stock and instructed the writer to proceed to increase the capacity and install a new machine. The writer believed that the Guaranty Company was solid and upon their assurance that this money would be put into the mill, accepted the presidency, but at no time did he own one share of the stock in the mill nor did he have any interest whatsoever and operated as president under the direction of the officers of the Guaranty Company of Maryland.

"The writer proceeded with the installation of the machinery and it was practically completed when the Guaranty Company of Maryland failed. This failure brought about a very acute circumstance at the mill, but believing that a problem could be worked out with the receivers and trustees, the writer advanced considerable of his own money in order to protect the creditors, but as no agreement could be reached with the Guaranty Company of Maryland, the writer was forced to abandon financial aid to the mill. This brought about the application for receivership, in order to find some amicable settlement with the receivers of the Guaranty Company and the creditors.

"Your article seems to direct responsibility of this mill upon the writer, but as stated above, I was entirely guided by the Guaranty Company of Maryland and their failure to produce cash to complete the expenditures of the mill caused embarrassment.

"There is some controversy between the receivers of the Guaranty Company of Maryland and Mr. Joseph Levine of Boston who was employed by them to sell stock in the Northampton Paper Mills, Inc. The writer did not enter into this matter nor had anything to do with the original agreement.

"In all justice to Alex. M. Sinclair, that he as treasurer was in exactly the same position as the writer and was simply under instruction from the Guaranty Company of Maryland.

"I understand that there are considerable funds tied up in Boston due to the litigation between the Guaranty Company of Maryland and Mr. Levine and believe that if these matters are adjusted as they should be, that the creditors will have an opportunity of collecting.

"Incidentally, the writer is the largest creditor of the Northampton Paper Mills, Inc."

To Build Switching Track at Mechanicville

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

MECHANICVILLE, N. Y., July 25, 1928.—The application of the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company and the Boston & Maine Railroad for permission to construct and operate a second switching track at grade has been granted by the Public Service Commission and construction of the new track will get under way immediately. It will connect the paper mill with the main line of the Boston & Maine Railroad.

The new track is to be constructed as part of the plans for extensive improvements at the West Virginia plant. New machinery and other changes to be made will increase the plant capacity making necessary additional rail facilities. With completion of the new track the plant will have two branch sidings. Rail shipments of the West Virginia Company at present aggregate more than 8,000 tons a week and this will be largely increased when the improvement program is completed.

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Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

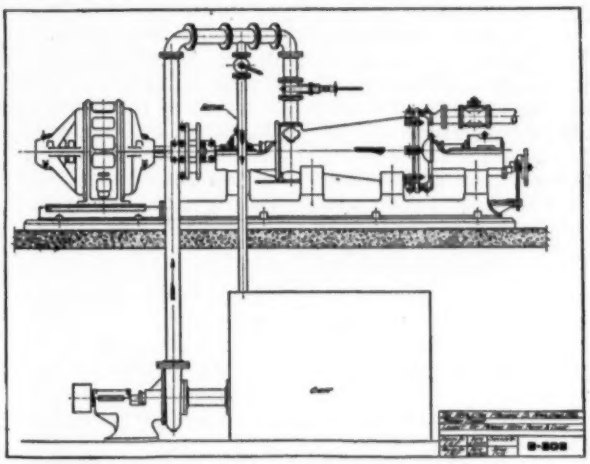
AN ORGANIZATION FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF ORIGINAL INVESTIGATION AND RESEARCH WORK IN MILL ENGINEERING AND THE CHEMISTRY OF PAPER, CELLULOSE AND PAPER-MAKING FIBERS GENERALLY; IT AIMS TO PROVIDE MEANS FOR THE INTERCHANGE OF IDEAS AMONG ITS MEMBERS IN ORDER THAT PROCESSES OF MANUFACTURE MAY BE MADE MORE EFFICIENT AND IMPROVED ALONG TECHNICAL LINES.

Edited by
RONALD G. MACDONALD, Secretary

Jordan Efficiency Factors*

By G. S. Brazeau [1]

The advent of the Jordan in paper manufacture was of tremendous advantage because it gave the paper maker a tool with which to control his stock going to the paper machines. All of his stock preparation had been carried out by the batch process and even the most skillful beater engineer had constant variations in his stock. Once a beater was dropped, there was no recalling it and the machine tender had to run it as best he could. The jordan



LAYOUT OF PIPING WITH PUMP AND CHEST

gave the beater engineer and machine tender a correcting factor. With it they could drop the beater while the fibers were still a little long and using the jordan could finish it off to the exact freeness at which they wished to handle it. The function of the jordan in stock preparation has been, until within the last few years, to merely finish off or temper the stock for the paper machine.

Jordaning Kraft

Recently the jordan has been lifted from its position as a mere corrective agent and glorified by being given a real work to do in stock preparation. This event has been arrived at by the slow process of evolution, so there is no marked point in jordan history where the jordan passed from corrective to productive functioning. The introduction of the sulphate process into paper making probably gave the jordan a greater impetus than any other factor. The paper makers found that they had a long, tough fiber to deal with, which responded slowly and stubbornly to beating. In searching for an efficient and effective means of preparing kraft, the paper makers turned to the jordan. They found it efficient and economical and have quite generally adopted it as their major hydrating medium. In this regard in three Wisconsin kraft mills one is developing 94 per cent of its total rise in Mullen test in the jordan; one 70 per cent and the other 65 per cent. Several of the southern kraft mills are depending entirely upon their jordans to effect hydration.

Tests on Sulphite

Sulphite stock will respond equally well to jordan action. The writer recently witnessed a series of tests run on the relative hydrating effects of the jordan and beater, on 100 per cent sulphite pulp going into a sheet for waxing. This stock was normally beaten one hour and run through two small jordans. In this test the jordans were left at constant settings and the beating varied as follows:

	Pop.	Dens.	Freeness	Fold
Initial strength of sulphite	59.2	9	14.5	50
8 hours beating and through 2 jordans	90.3	170	38	260
1 hour beating and through 2 jordans	90.7	160	36	308
No beating but through 2 jordans ...	90.3	120	35	408

The paper run at the various degrees of beating was kept separate and it was found that the printing and wax absorption qualities of the sheet which had been jordaned only, were equal to the sheets made from stock beaten one and two hours. This mill at present is not using beaters on this type of stock.

Mills making rag papers are generally using their jordans to shorten the rag fibers. They depend largely upon the cutting action of the knives. To accomplish this, they use narrow tackle, 3/16 and ¼ inch. The jordan is steadily gaining in favor as a stock preparing machine. Only recently have the possibilities on certain fibers been recognized. As more is learned about handling a jordan it should become an important hydrating medium.

Jordan Tackle

There are several parts to an efficient jordan which are worthy of special comment. Probably the first to consider is the tackle in the jordan because the knives actually do the work. The present tendency is towards wide tackle, that is ⅜ inches and over. The use of wide tackle gives more square inches of grinding area and reduces the number of cutting edges. For example, in a particular jordan of medium size equipped with quarter-inch knives, there are 80 knives in the plug and 235 knives in the shell—315 knives in all, with a total grinding area of 1,640 square inches. In this

* Paper presented before Paper Technologists Club, Kalamazoo, Mich., June 23, 1928.

[1] Assoc. Member TAPPI; Sales Engineer, Appleton Machine Co., Appleton, Wis.

same jordan with half-inch filling, there are 68 knives in the plug, and 194 knives in the shell—262 in all, with a total grinding area of 2,821 square inches. In the quarter-inch filling there are 315 cutting or shearing edges, with 1,640 square inches of grinding area, against 262 cutting edges and 2,821 square inches of grinding area in the half inch filling. The half-inch filling has 17 per cent less cutting edges and 72 per cent more grinding area than the quarter-inch filling. This greater area of metal in the half-inch filling gives a very desirable brushing action, drawing out the fibers and separating the fibrila so they may felt properly on the wire, to form a strong sheet of paper.

Jordan Speeds

The speed at which jordans are run is a big factor in efficient operation. At the proper speeds the Jordan will produce better stock and consume a minimum of power. In one instance, by decreasing the speed of the jordan 90 r.p.m. the strength factor was increased 31 points, 70 per cent, and the power consumption reduced 25 per cent. In another instance, slowing the speed 50 r.p.m. reduced the power consumption 15 per cent and did not affect the quality of the stock passing through it. There is an optimum speed at which to run jordans. This should not be considered in r.p.m. of the plug, but in feet per minute of knife travel. It is best to work with the peripheral speed of the large end of the plug. It is evident that small jordans should run at a higher r.p.m. than large ones.

Pressure Head

It is also necessary that a head be carried on the intake of a jordan sufficient to force the stock through and also to set up a hydrostatic pressure within the jordan. In order to set up pressure within the jordan it is necessary to choke the outlet with a plug valve or counter head. The jordan should not be considered to be a pump. In some instances jordans have been speeded up to increase the amount of stock going through them. Doing this increases power consumption materially when better results could be obtained by increasing the head. One very good way to maintain a head on a jordan is to pump directly, using no head box (see accompanying sketch) the stock going directly from the pump to the jordan, the pressure and amount of stock being regulated by the valve in the return or over-flow line. With this installation a wide range of pressure is available. The stock is kept clean—there being no open head box. It is also inexpensive.

Auto Friction Bearings

Equipping jordans with ball bearings has given them greater possibilities. The perfect alignment of the plug gives a new accuracy to jordan performance. Ball bearing equipped jordans actually develop more strength in the stock with less consumption of power than those with plain bearings. At the same power consumption and delivering equal amounts of stock two identical jordans, one having ball bearings and the other having plain bearings, gave the following result: The ball bearing equipped jordan developed 30 per cent more strength in the stock than the one with plain bearings. To jordan efficiently, ball bearing equipped machines are necessary. They produce a superior stock, prolong the life of the tackle and save power. The power saving can conservatively be figured at 15 per cent. One ball bearing jordan paid a dividend its first year of $759.00. The power consumption of this jordan was 17 per cent less per ton than that of an identical jordan in the same mill which was on plain bearings. Jordans give a greater opportunity for power saving than most other pieces of equipment in the mill.

Large vs. Small Jordans

The size and arrangement of jordans is a factor to be considered. In some instances several small jordans will function more economically than one large one. The greatest thing to be said in favor of the small jordan is its flexibility. If the installation consists of two small jordans and it becomes necessary to fill or repair one, fifty per cent of the total jordan capacity remains which can be crowded and production maintained. Using only one large jordan, if it becomes necessary to shut down, all of the jordan capacity is lost. This flexibility is a decided point in favor of small jordans. As far as can be determined, the power consumption per ton is as great in the large as in the small jordan.

There are so many variables affecting jordan operation that it is no small task to run efficiency tests. The variation in the stock itself, the amount going through, its consistency, the tackle in the jordan, the speed, the pressure in the jordan, the power consumed, temperature rise, etc., all must be considered. It will be profitable for all using jordans to spend some time studying them. There is but sparse data on the subject, hence each individual must make his own tests and compile his own data.

To Build Paper Mill at Richvale, Cal.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

CHICO, Cal., July 12, 1928.—The Pacific Coast Pulp and Paper Company, a Delaware corporation, has announced its intention to establish a mill at Richvale for the manufacture of paper from rice straw. The enterprise, which will mean the addition of an entirely new industry in Butte county and Superior, California, will represent an initial investment of $625,000, the announcement stated.

According to the plans as outlined, the mill will have a capacity of twenty tons of paper each day and will start operations on kraft or wrapping paper, later adding the manufacture of higher grade products.

The straw will be taken from the field and converted into paper in a few hours. Hitherto the straw has been burned after threshing, and reduced to a small quantity of potash which has been of comparatively small value. Richvale has been selected for the site as it is the center of the rice field district.

The site chosen has twenty-five acres of ground provided by the Butte County Rice Growers' Association. The buildings will be concrete and steel, and one, two and three stories in height. The main machinery building will be 225 feet by 66 feet and 32 feet high; the digester building 75 feet by 32 feet, and 45 feet high; the recovery plant will be 240 feet by 60 feet, and 24 feet high; the boiler house 50 by 80 feet, and 30 feet high. An office building will be erected in the town of Richvale. There will be a concrete smoke stack 150 feet high with a width of eight feet at the top. A water tank 100 feet high will have a capacity of 60,000 gallons.

The cooking and mixing processes will be served by a steam plant of 600 horsepower with oil for fuel, for which there will be a tank with a capacity of 5,000 barrels. The machines will be driven by individual electric motors with a total capacity of 850 horsepower.

Of the 100 employees to be used, forty will be skilled paper makers and mechanics.

The mill will require 2,000,000 gallons of water daily, which will be supplied from deep wells on the premises. An interesting feature of the plant will be the disposal of the waste waters. The chemical materials with which the water is impregnated in the paper making process will be reconverted, the chemicals recovered, and used over again, and the waste water will be run into a canal, rendered harmless and thus disposed of.

The plans and specifications for the plant were drawn by C. A. Kieren and P. Swan, engineers for the company. They are now in the hands of contractors, who are expected to submit bids on construction so that actual work will be commenced early next month. It is expected that the mill will be in operation about March, 1929, in time to care for the rice straw of next year.

Company officials announce that the financing of the project has been completed and fully underwritten. The corporation is headed by D. M. Thomas of Santa Monica, who for five years was associated with Balfour, Guthrie & Company of San Francisco. C. A. Kieren will be the superintendent at Richvale. Wesley E. Martin of Los Angeles will be secretary-treasurer and have his office in Richvale. The last two named persons were in Chico yesterday.

Oxy-Acetylene Welding Reduces Overhead in the Paper Mill

Situated in remote localities where wood and water are plentiful and confronted with the necessity of continuous production, paper mills are logical places for the application and development of the oxy-acetylene process. Nevertheless, its adoption by the industry has proceeded rather slowly. In the long run this is best, for it means that progress rests on the firm foundation of demonstrated value. In most mills oxy-acetylene cutting was tried first, principally as a means of reducing the time required to make emergency repairs. The success of this method encouraged a trial of welding as a further aid in repair work. Later the unique ability of welding to build up worn metal surfaces began to be recognized. These three applications continue to be of major importance. Following is a brief survey of the application of oxy-acetylene welding in the pulp and paper mills:

Wood Room

A variety of heavy machinery subject to severe strain is found in the wood room; saws, barkers, chippers and conveying equipment. For one type of barker, the base is a casting about 6 feet square, each member of the frame being about 18 inches across the top and 6 inches thick. Welding these bases is just one of many opportunities for reducing maintenance costs in this department. Building up worn teeth on conveyor sprockets and welding broken ones (Fig. 1) are also frequent repairs.

Ground Wood Mill

The essential part of a pulpwood grinder is a huge grindstone, 4½ to 5 feet in diameter and 27 or 54 inches across the face, mounted on a heavy shaft. Surrounding the stone is a heavy casing containing a number of pockets, into which bolts of barked wood are fed. At the upper end of each pocket is an hydraulically operated piston that forces the bolts sidewise against the stone.

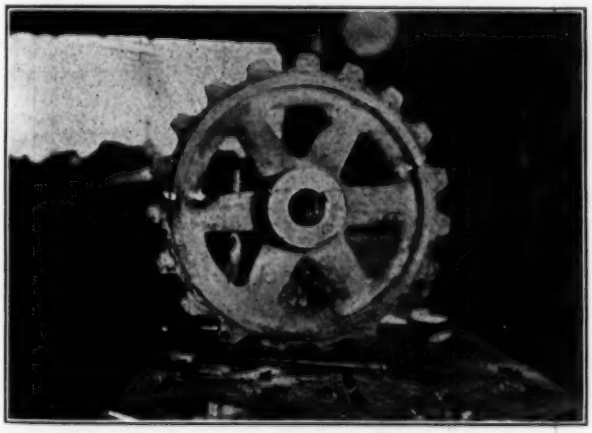


FIG. 1
Broken conveyor sprocket tacked for welding.

Lugs frequently break off the reversing valves that control the piston. In such cases the valve casting is reclaimed by the welder.

The grindstone is protected on either side by heavy flanges which are made in two parts. A threaded steel nut fits into a socket in the flange proper, which is about 3 feet in diameter. The flange nut works on a short threaded section of the shaft. Occasionally something goes wrong and the flange runs up to the end of the threaded section of the shaft where it jams. In order to save the valuable shaft, the flange must be removed. Formerly this involved destruction of the entire flange and even then the operation was long and expensive. Now the nut alone is quickly cut out with the blowpipe without touching the main part of the flange and with no injury to the shaft.

Sulphite Mill

Lead has been found to be the most satisfactory material for handling the acid solution used in cooking sulphite pulp. Piping,

FIG. 2
Completing a flanged lead tee.

fittings, pump linings, all are made of lead. The process of making joints in lead is usually referred to as "lead burning," although it is identical in principle with fusion welding of other metals. The low melting point of lead makes it necessary to use a very small flame, but the metal is melted and the weld built up with additional metal from a rod or stick, exactly as in welding steel or other metals. Accordingly in many mills lead burning has ceased to be a distinct operation requiring a specially trained man; instead it is merely part of the welding shop routine. Welders are expected to weld lead just as well as other metals.

Usually lead fittings are made in the shop. Flanges are cast with the inside edge beveled to facilitate welding the flange onto the pipe. Holes for branches are melted out with astonishing ease, due to the low melting point, which makes all of the operations much simpler than with steel. The flanged tee in Fig. 2 is a splendid illustration of the beautiful work that can be done by a skilled operator.

Sulphite digesters are large vertical vessels, built of 1¼ inch steel plate to hold the pressure, and lined with stoneware to resist

the action of the cooking acid. In some digesters the stoneware lining does not extend quite to the top, leaving an upper section that must be protected with a lead lining. The digester cover is also lead-lined as shown in Fig. 3. This particular lining developed a leak at one side, and this section has been repaired by lead-welding.

Acid vapors and steam escape through a relief valve while the digester is cooling. After condensation in suitable coolers, the acid is returned to the acid plant. The entire relief system is of lead pipe, joined by welding. Fig. 4 shows some of the piping on the upper floor of the digester house.

At another mill the relief coolers consist of six passes of 4-inch lead pipe submerged in a concrete vat about 80 feet long, containing the cooling water. The straight portions of the coils are made up of 10-feet lengths of an alloy called "chemical lead." The flanged ends of adjacent lengths are butted together with a gasket between and then drawn up tight with bolted steel flanges, quite like a Van Stone joint in steel pipe. Leaks began to appear at the bends of the lead flanges when in use for only a short time. This difficulty was overcome after considerable experimenting. Now a leaky flange is melted off about 5 inches back and a new flange, cast from pure lead, is welded on. These flanges are cast right at the mill. Unlike the harder chemical lead alloy flange, one of pure lead does not crack.

Beater Room

Some of the operations done with the blowpipe in the beater room include cutting and welding of beater shafts and the welding of broken cast iron side plates for the beaters.

Reciprocating pumps of the triplex plunger type are widely used for handling pulp. In the larger sizes these are massive machines, a 12- by 12-inch triplex pump weighing about 9½ tons. When a cylinder is blown out, as may happen through accidental closing of a valve, the welder has a real job. Centrifugal pumps of all sizes are also used throughout the mill, and these frequently come to the welder for repair. Recently at one mill, both halves of a large centrifugal pump casing, worth nearly $600, were badly broken. Oxy-acetylene welding saved most of the replacement cost.

Wet Machines

There is a pair of rollers at the front of the wet machine. As the layer of wood pulp passes between these rolls, water is squeezed out and the pulp adheres to the upper roll, around which it continues to wind until the layer is thick enough to be cut off.

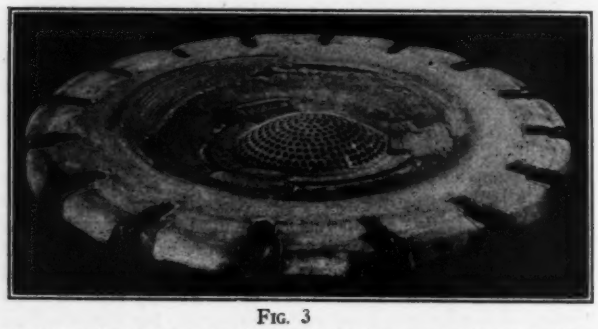


FIG. 3
Lead lined digester cover; section at left has been repaired by lead welding.

Obviously, the upper roll must be so mounted that it can rise or fall as the pulp layer varies in thickness. A vertical guide, which is an integral part of each of the two castings forming the roll stands, permits the necessary movement. These guides wear constantly while the machine is in operation, and soon reach a point where it would be necessary to scrap the entire roll stand were it not for the ability of oxy-acetylene welding to build up worn metal surfaces. A layer of cast iron is put on the three sides of each guide, and machined. Since the weld metal is of better and more uniform quality than the original metal, the repaired guides are usually found to wear better than new ones.

By means of long brass take-up screws, the felt that carries the pulp from cylinder to roll is kept taut. These screws are threaded for about four-fifths of their length and have a collar on the unthreaded portion. Formerly, when new screws were required, it was necessary to start with round stock the diameter of the collar and turn it down on each side of the collar until the diameter of the threaded portion was reached. Now this waste of brass is completely avoided by using bar stock of the diameter of the threaded part and simply welding the collar on.

Paper Machine

The heart of the paper mill is the paper machine. It is one of the largest and most complicated masses of machinery, operating

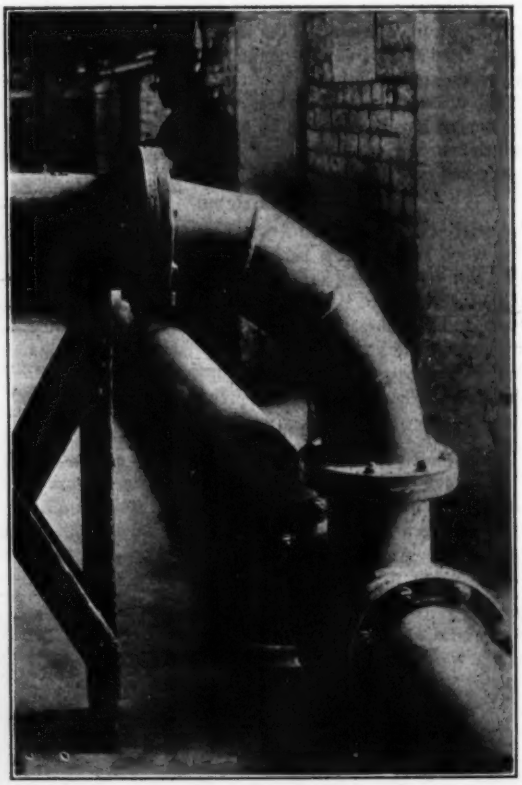


FIG. 4
Lead relief piping in digester house.

as a single unit, to be found anywhere in industry. In many mills the entire machine, including all the necessary pumps and auxiliary equipment, is driven by a single steam engine, control of the various parts of the machine being effected through friction clutches. While there are many sizes and designs, these clutches usually have four projecting lugs on one part of the clutch which engage with four corresponding notches or slots in the mates. Operation of the clutch wears the corners of the lugs and the edges of the notches until finally the clutch refuses to hold. One of the important applications of welding is building up these worn friction members.

Babbitted main line bearings with oil grooves near each end are standard at one mill. The end faces of the bearings adjacent to friction clutches wear until finally the oil groove is exposed. They are then sent to the welding shop, where a disk of carbon block is cut to fit the oil groove and the outer end of the box is rebuilt to its original form. Because of the large number of bearings used and the rapidity with which they wear, this one application effects a most substantial saving. How great the wear is will be seen by comparison of the worn box at the left in Fig. 5 with the rebuilt one at the right.

The larger bearings are all water-cooled on the paper machine itself. In one mill, where these were cast by the local foundry, a hole was left in each end in order to shake out the core forming the water passages. Attempts to plug up these holes did not give leakproof results and further leaks developed where chaplets were used to hold the core in position in the mold. It was a simple matter, when brought to the welder's attention, to weld the holes and to drill out the ends of the chaplets and weld them also.

A mass of cast iron supports the heavy rolls, gears, and moving parts of the paper machine. The failure of an arm supporting an upper press roll, for example, will drop a heavy roll and probably break other parts of the machine. Broken lugs and levers for friction throws also provide work for the welding shop.

Suction piping from vacuum pump to suction boxes is commonly welded, as this gives the necessary tight joint without the use of cumbersome fittings.

Brass handwheels working on threaded brass rods are used at various points on the machine to make adjustments. When the internal threads on a handwheel become worn, the hole is filled with bronze, redrilled and new threads are cut. Some of the brass screws are 3 inches in diameter and 4 feet long. Heavy wear is frequently confined to a short section (say 8 inches long) which is easily built up with bronze and rethreaded.

Cutting Machines

Trimmed sheets, rather than rolls, are often shipped from mills making book and magazine paper. The cutter that trims the edge of a thick pile of paper is necessarily a sturdy machine, but there is a limit to its strength. If a piece of metal is accidentally caught under the descending knife something is bound to happen. Usually, as a result, a broken yoke or knuckle joint is the least that the welder has to fix.

Power House

Power house applications are, for the most part, similar to those in any industry and include such things as cutting out boiler flues, cutting holes in steam lines for new branches, and building up the surfaces of leaky Van Stone flanges.

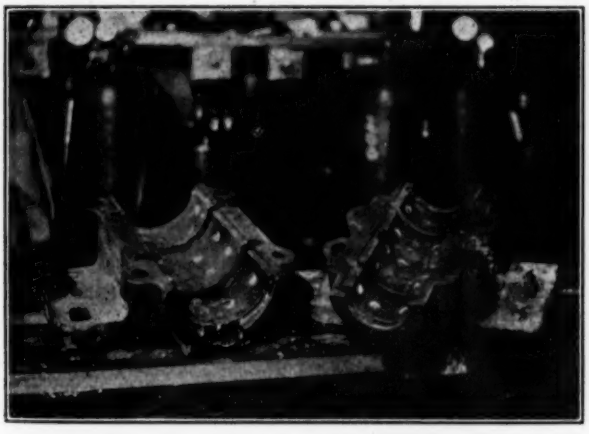


FIG. 5

Main line shaft bearings. The bearing at the left is worn back into the front oil groove. By building up with cast iron the end is restored to its original shape (right).

A stoker application found at one mill was rather unusual. At each end of the casting that forms a unit of a chain grate stoker there is a shoe. The upper side of this shoe wears until it eventually interferes with the operation of the grate. At a total cost of about $7, the worn ends of a grate unit can be restored by the welder, avoiding the scrapping of a casting worth $27. As there are 52 or 54 of these units per stoker the saving is over $1,000 per boiler.

Various parts of the valve mechanisms of Corliss-type engines, which are commonly used to drive paper machines, require occasional repairs by welding.

Machine Shop

An air compressor which was broken in two places and repaired by welding is shown in Fig. 6. Several years ago the connecting rod broke on an air compressor in a paper-mill machine shop. When things quieted down, thirty-three pieces of what had been a compressor were gathered up in a heap. The welder asked permission to attempt the apparently impossible task of repairing the machine. When he had finished, a check showed almost perfect alignment, and the compressor is still running. Needless to say, the management now places full confidence in welding. Exceptional ability on the part of an individual welder thus reflects favorably on the entire process.

FIG. 6

When a connecting rod broke, this compressor was smashed in 33 pieces.

Forged gear blanks are usually considered necessary for replacement, but one mill solved the problem of obtaining odd sized blanks in a novel way. Lengths of hollow shafting of the required dimensions are kept in stock, and whenever a blank of that size is wanted, a slice is cut off the shaft with a blowpipe, the faces machined, and teeth cut.

Sub-Station

A typical example of what can be done in the sub-station and electrical departments is building up the ends of copper switch contact bars. These copper bars, new, cost about $14 each.

Overhead Trolleys

There is usually a space of about ⅛ inch between the ends of the I-beams that form the rails of overhead trolley conveyors. When handling heavy rolls of paper each of these joints gives a decided jar. Welding the ends of the smaller I-beams and grinding down the weld on the upper surface of the lower flanges gives a smooth continuous track for the trolley. Only the lower flanges are oxy-acetylene welded on the large I-beams.

Emergency Work

Three cutting units mounted on trucks, ready for use at any part of the plant on a moment's notice, are maintained by one large mill. The cutting blowpipe has been of incalculable value as well as in routine repairs. Until cutting blowpipes arrived on the scene, scrapping a battery of old digester shells was quite an undertaking. These are made of steel plate more than 1 inch

thick and range in size up to 10 feet in diameter and 60 feet high. With the blowpipe available it is merely necessary to determine what size pieces can be conveniently handled, and proceed with the cutting.

But the use of the blowpipe is by no means limited to repair and demolition work. Steel framework is extensively used in modern mill construction. Whenever a new building is erected, the usual structural steel difficulties are encountered. Rivet holes may be misplaced, members may be too long for proper fit, clip angles may be attached on the wrong side. With the cutting blowpipe work proceeds on schedule and these annoyances are minimized.

Conclusion

Typical examples of what may be accomplished in the various departments of a paper mill have been cited, but taking the industry as a whole, it is safe to say that the surface has hardly been scratched. The savings that may be effected through the use of the oxy-acetylene welding process are limited only by the foresight of the management and the ingenuity of the welding organization. New applications of the blowpipe in paper manufacture, as in other industries, are being discovered every day.

Changing Conditions in Lumber Industry

The first printed report of the lumber industry in Canada for 1926 has just been issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. It shows that the lumber industry in Canada is at present undergong an interesting change. The center of production is moving from eastern Canada to the Pacific slope and in the East much of the material cut in the woods is being diverted from the saw-mill to the pulp and paper mill. Generally speaking there is a tendency toward a reduction in the output of lumber in eastern Canada due partly to diminishing supplies and partly to the demands of the pulp and paper industry. In the province of British Columbia on the other hand the cut of lumber is increasing and the product is invading the eastern market via the Panama Canal. The white pine of the East and some of the eastern hardwoods will always be preferred for certain industrial purposes as long as they are obtainable. The large clear sizes in which British Columbia lumber can be obtained is one of the chief reasons for its present popularity.

The report shows an increase in the total cut of lumber of about seven per cent, with an increase of over twenty per cent in the case of British Columbia and smaller increases or decreases in the eastern provinces. In 1908 British Columbia contributed less than a fifth of the Dominion total but in 1926 this proportion was over fifty per cent.

Chemicals Used in Making Paper

A comprehensive educational exhibit showing the use of dyestuffs and heavy chemicals in the manufacture of paper is attracting much attention at the Du Pont Products Exhibit on the Boardwalk at Atlantic City. In order to make the different stages in manufacture clear to the layman, one of the large Boardwalk windows is being used to show the various steps. The background of the window is worked out in logs of poplar, pine, and gum standing on end, above which are placed drawings of machines used in paper manufacturing and examples of different kinds of paper. In the center of the window is an electrically driven card machine with twelve cards explaining the process of paper manufacture. The floor of the window is laid in blocks of different colored paper on which is shown a large size log of wood, wood chips, unbleached wood pulp, bleached pulp, a roll of white book paper, a roll of bleached soda fiber and a roll of cream colored postal cards. Printed publications such as periodicals, sheet music and books are also shown.

The exhibit was arranged through the courtesy of the Jessup & Moore Paper Company of Philadelphia.

Another Paper Mill for Virginia

Norton, Va., July 16, 1928.—Prospective plans for establishment of a paper mill at Big Stone Gap, to operate in conjunction with the tannery plant of the U. S. Leather Company, were revealed with the visit at the Gap several weeks ago of E. H. Armory and W. Howalt, both of New York, and officials of the leather company.

News of their visit and conference with leaders at Big Stone Gap was closely guarded, and as yet announcement of a final decision on the paper plant there has not been received. Pending announcement of a decision from the New York offices of the company, no one could be located in Big Stone who knew much of the plans or would discuss the possibilities of the project going through.

Tentative plans, however, according to information that was brought to Norton call for erection of a paper mill, 100 by 400 feet, the entire project to cost between $400,000 and $500,000 with an initial capacity of 15 to 20 tons of coarse paper pulp. It is the plan of the company, ultimately, to increase this capacity many fold. In starting under the present program, the new plant would employ between 40 and 50 men, a majority of them skilled operators.

Chestnut chips, resulting from operation of the tannery, would be used in the paper mill. To make sure of the future supply of wood, the company has had the nearby timber cruised, and has examined the United States record of the Powell's river water supply as registered at the highway crossing near Pennington Gap for the past five years. These investigations have returned satisfactory reports according to information.

Paper Mill for Philippine Islands

A survey of the island of Luzon for the purpose of determining the most appropriate site for the erection of a mill to manufacture paper on a great scale will be started soon by prominent local Chinese who are interested in the new venture, says the *Manila Daily Times* in a recent issue. This was decided upon at a meeting held at the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on Saturday afternoon. Robert Chen, paper expert, has been named to conduct the survey.

Heading the list of Chinese who have promised to back up the proposed paper mill is Dee C. Chuan, prominent Chinese lumberman. Robert Chen has been instructed to start his survey as soon as possible. Mr. Chen plans visiting the whole island of Luzon which is claimed to be the most appropriate as a site for the paper mill as it is said to produce all the raw materials necessary for the manufacture of paper. Tarlac is deemed to be the most convenient site, but Mr. Chen will conduct a thorough survey before coming to a decision.

It was indicated at the meeting that an initial capital of half a million pesos can be counted upon at the start. This capital will be gradually increased, in proportion to the development of the business. It was also decided at the meeting to permit the entrance of American capital in the corporation.

Among those present at the meeting were Albino Sy Cip, Carlos Palanca, S. C. Choy, Henry Uy Cho Yee, Go Joco, Robert Chen, and Go Chioco. As soon as the site for the erection of the mill is decided upon, incorporation papers will be filed with the bureau of commerce and industry.

Kalamazoo Paper Co. Makes Improvements

Kalamazoo, Mich., July 16, 1928.—A new roof is being placed on the machine room of the Kalamazoo Paper Company's No. 2 mill, according to F. M. Hodge, president. As a result that department is closed down temporarily, though a considerable number of the regular force are working on improvements.

Taking advantage of the suspension of operations, the electrification of this division is going forward. New motors are being installed and when this division of the plant starts again, it will mean that machinery in the company's five mills will be motor driven.

Index Technical Section, Vol. 86, Paper Trade Journal

(January to June, 1928)

Prepared by Clarence J. West, Chairman, Committee on Abstracts and Bibliography

The pages in the following index refer to the continuous paging of the Technical Section and have no relation to the paging of the individual numbers of the PAPER TRADE JOURNAL.

References to the abstracts are preceded by the letter A, those to the patents by the letter P. Other entries refer to original articles appearing in the Technical Section. Author entries for these articles are given in capitals. No author entries are given for the abstracted articles or patents.

To Facilitate Reference

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Current Paper Trade Literature

Abstracts of Articles and Notes of Papermaking Inventions Compiled by the Committee on Abstracts and Bibliography of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry

Clarence J. West, Chairman

New Pulp Sampling Borers. Sidney D. Wells. Paper Trade J. 86, No. 4, 50-51 (Jan. 26, 1928). Pulp auger sampling tools with their points fitted with a typical wood screw thread were found most satisfactory for sampling pulp in sheets when the moisture content is 30 per cent of less. For hard pressed strong kraft sheets 80 per cent dry or above, the pitch of the threads on the point of the tool should be 16 threads to the inch. For hard pressed sulphite pulp in sheets 80 per cent or above, the pitch of the threads on the point should be twelve threads to the inch. For unpressed damp sheets below 80 per cent dry or laps the tool with the twisted point is satisfactory. The shanks of all pulp augers should be sufficiently sturdy to withstand without bending the severe strains encountered. It is advisable for pulp samplers to provide themselves with a complete set of tools so that each type of pulp may be sampled with the tool best adapted for the purpose.—A. P.-C.

New Model Freeness Testing Outfit. F. M. Williams. Paper Mill 50, No. 44, 14 (Oct. 29, 1927). Brief discussion of the advantages of the New Model "B" Freeness Tester, put out by the Williams Apparatus Co.—A.P.-C.

Campbell's Freeness Tester. W. B. Campbell. U. S. pat. 1,627,010, May 3, 1927; Paper Trade J. 85, No. 16, 52 (Oct. 20, 1927). The instrument comprises a constant level box supplied with a stream of water through a side connection, the water flowing in part through a short length of capillary tubing connected to the bottom of the box and the overflow going to waste. The head of water being constant, the flow of water through the capillary is proportional to the fluidity of the water. The lower part of the tester consists of a long graduated transparent tube (directly below the capillary), which widens out at its lower end to a much larger diameter. A screen plate having openings sufficiently small to hold back substantially all of any sample of pulp under test, is placed within the larger portion of the tube and across its opening. Just below the point where the tube broadens out, a baffle is placed to break up the stream-line flow through the narrow portion of the tube and allow it to distribute over the large area of the screen. The principle, method of using and advantages of the instrument are described.—A. P.-C.

Thorne Bleaching Process. C. B. Thorne. U. S. pats. 1,634,388, July 5, 1927, 1,642,978 Sept. 20, 1927 and 1,643,566, Sept. 27, 1927; Paper Trade J. 85, No. 25, 41-43 (Dec. 22, 1927). The stock is first dehydrated to a high consistency and is then mixed with hot water and bleach liquor in a mixer consisting of conical casing provided with a central rotating shaft carrying agitator blades which simultaneously mix the stock, water and bleach and make it progress to the outlet at the large end of the casing. The stock is discharged into a vertical equalizing tower, with a central vertical rotating shaft having a scraper arm at the bottom to discharge the pulp through a central opening in the bottom of the tower. The pulp passes to a bleaching tower similar to the equalizing tower, but the central shaft of which is provided with a distributing arm at the top to spread out the pulp, an agitator arm towards the middle and a scraper arm at the bottom to discharge the pulp. The agitator arm is hollow and perforated, and compressed air is injected into the mass to help agitate it and especially to carry off the gaseous reaction products formed during bleaching. After it has been discharged from the bleaching tower, the pulp is washed and subjected to a second stage of bleaching, either at high density in a second unit similar to the first, or else at low density in known equipment such as Bellmers bleacher.—A. P.-C.

Comparative Merits of High and Low Consistency Bleaching of Wood Pulp. Leslie G. Cottrall. Paper Maker and Brit. Paper Trade J. 74, Annual No. 33-42 (1927). A review of the different bleaching systems in vogue, both from the point of view of bleaching consumption (including the theoretical principles underlying this) and also from the point of view of plant and operating costs, selecting for the latter the most efficient and typical of the systems at present in common use, and comparing it with a new system rapidly coming into favor. A comparison of the potcher drainer cold excess bleach process (operating at 5 per cent consistency) and of the Dobson high consistency process (operating at 23 per cent density), both operated at the one mill and compared from data obtained over a period of more than 12 months, showed about 10 per cent lower bleach consumption by the latter. The Wolf, Fletcher and Collins bleachers are briefly described. From a comparison of the relative costs of the potcher-drainer cold excess bleach system and of the high consistency bleaching system (carried out with the Fletcher bleacher), the author concludes that the latter is about 6s. lower per ton of bleached pulp, chiefly owing to lower labor costs, the plant, maintenance and power costs being roughly the same.—A. P.-C.

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The Cost Accountant, An Essential to Management*

By G. Harvey Porter

Manufacture is the principal cause creating a demand for cost accounting. *Manufacturing Industries in America,* a book by Malcolm Keir, discloses excellently the evolution of the ever increasing demand for cost accounting. Because of the inadequacy of transportation, early industry served local demands primarily. These demands were at first, on the whole, so much in excess of the possible supply of manufactured goods that the problem was one of suitable and effective equipment to increase production, with little or no concern for cost, except in so far as the total costs might exclude demand for the product through the economic law of comparative wants. With the increase in means of both communication and transportation, markets were broadened and costs probably became even a smaller factor in the scheme of supplying human needs and wants.

Exploitation of Natural Resources

Then came the era of exploitation of natural resources with ample supplies of raw materials and little competition on account of unsatisfied demands. Following, and still a part of this period, came an era of duplication and multiplication of manufacturers of the same goods, brought about by the development of trained men desiring to enter manufacture not as employees but as principals or entrepreneurs. For some time even then a knowledge of final results after inventory time seemed to satisfy the majority of manufacturers. Results were considered in the light of these final figures and the business was judged in periods of one year, either as a "good year" or a "poor year," with little regard to the effect of costs on the changing demands and competitive influences to which industry was being subjected.

Next was the advent of keener competition and a striving for improvement in methods, men, machinery and materials, developing a demand for accurate information, which could be supplied only through a more detailed and scientific division of expenditures and depreciating assets. This was the period of widening interest in cost accounting in the United States. A refinement and even some standardization of costs ensued and then came the war with the prevalence of cost-plus contracts, used to expedite agreement on the price of materials of all kinds urgently needed by the government and as recognition of the uncertainty of costs under war conditions and in view of greatly increased production.

Then followed the post-bellum period with better transportation, an increased number of competitive plants and productive facilities, overproduction, cheap imports, diffusion of industry from seemingly established areas and improved methods of sales, advertising and distribution. This generation already sees the control by relatively few interests of the principal natural resources, the tendency to mergers and consolidations in most of the basic industries and the reduction in margins of profits in many lines sufficient to provoke the now popular designation of "profitless prosperity."

Undoubtedly with increasing population, there will be a tendency to approach European conditions, where the supply of goods per capita is less and the question of waste and final cost of manufacture is proportionately more important.

The cost accountant has become of increasing importance as an aid to management, which implies his need for a constantly increasing breadth of view and training.

Where the Cost Accountant Is Employed

Narrowly defined, the cost accountant is one employed in:

1—The design and installation of a cost and general accounting system.
2—The direction or operation of a cost-accounting system.
3—The preparation of cost-accounting reports, charts and statistics.
4—The compilation of general statistics, cost estimates, market data, etc.

Again, the scope of cost accounting, narrowly considered embraces the analysis or breaking down of general accounting into detailed accounting of the costs:

1—By any classification of accounts;
2—By departments or processes;
3—By operations;
4—By finished products;
5—By assemblies, sub-assemblies and parts.

It is of most interest to consider the work for which the cost accountant is trained, wherein he serves as an important aid to management, and the several divisions of this work will be considered in the following order:

The cost accountant as an aid to management in

1—Estimates of potential markets;
2—Estimates of costs of manufacture as a guide in determining plant capacities, equipment, working capital, etc.;
3—Estimates of costs of construction;
4—Preparation of cost reports for use in:
  A—controlling expenditures through budgets,
  B—determining selling prices,
  C—determining profitable lines and individual products,
  D—cutting down overhead costs,
  E—finding leaks and improving methods.
5—Preparation of charts and data for use in reflecting sales, operating and financial data.

Patented Market for the Product

Among the first considerations in the establishment of an industry is that of the potential market for the product. Where the commodity is one in very general use, it is often possible for the cost accountant to obtain government statistics showing the production and consumption in the aggregate and by territories. More

* Journal of Accountancy.

often it is necessary to obtain such information from trade journals or to calculate it conservatively from known factors upon which demand is based. Price, and therefore cost, is often the most important single consideration in the market that can be established for any product, and the cost accountant is of value in determining the effect of increased production on costs and resultant selling prices.

The study of potential markets for a new industry and the various other economic factors, including available capital, provide the basis for determining plant capacity. The capacity required dictates the machinery and equipment necessary, and the arrangement and lay-out of equipment for best sequence of operations and lowest handling costs determine the type of construction and size of buildings. The flow of material, necessary labor classified by occupations, and required overhead costs are then planned, and from these data estimates must be made of the necessary working capital. In all of this the cost accountant's training fits him best to comprehend the problems and to supply most of the basic information on which final decisions are made by the management.

When financing is assured, the period of building construction ensues and then it is desirable, for the purpose of accurate valuation of properties, to keep detailed costs of the various building units by their composite parts. This is valuable for the purpose of insurance, accurate depreciation, possible future additions and proper valuation. Some of the best work along this line has been built up by the interstate commerce commission in its valuation of railroads and its classification of construction accounts for common carriers.

As already mentioned, it is desirable in both the new and established industry to determine as far as practicable the expected sales for a future period of say one year and from this to schedule manufacturing operations and budget their costs. These figures are set up as a satisfactory objective and as a guide to purchase, number of employees allowed, or necessary production per dollar of labor costs, as well as a limitation on operating, selling and general expenditures.

Where selling prices are not wholly controlled by either established markets or competition the cost accountant is responsible for the compilation of accurate costs with proper overhead distribution, on which are based the prices at which the products may be sold. Prior to the development of cost accounting, as it is now known, these costs often embraced the direct and easily obtained cost elements with a more or less antiquated and arbitrary percentage added for overhead, probably not in expectation of a proper allowance for depreciation on property or for other accruals such as taxes, insurance, etc., at their existing rates. Usually no attention was paid to proper division over several different products. The continued use of such faulty bases for the establishment of prices invariably results in loss of profits and in some cases failure. Where the work of the cost accountant might avert such a condition his importance to management is obvious.

Trustworthy costs for the several products or lines manufactured are the greatest factor in policy determination relative to extending, controlling or discontinuing certain of these products. At the present time extensive cost studies are being made in a manufacturing plant, which produces four distinct lines and about one hundred individual products, to determine for the board of directors the profit or loss on the several products. This company has operated for years with an annual inventory and with only a general knowledge of the proportionate earnings in the different departments of the business. It is now believed by the board that the cost figures will show considerable loss on certain lines of merchandise and that their most profitable lines have been carrying this burden. It would be impossible for the management to form intelligent policies for this industry without the most careful work on the part of cost accountants, and these accountants know the importance of presenting an accurate report and the moment of the decisions that will depend on their report.

The proper classification of accounts will quickly reflect the relative importance of the various elements comprising the cost. This analysis detailing plant overhead, selling and administrative expenses and the percentage of each to total cost or selling prices provides an excellent basis for a management study. First of all, items must be more or less classified as fixed or variable. For instance, tax bases and insurance coverage, once determined, are more or less fixed items of expense, whereas such items as general plant labor, power, sales and office salaries are to an extent variables and may be reduced. The cost accountant who is alive to his opportunities will not only prepare these analyses but will make use of them in calling to the attention of the proper officers possible savings in cost as indicated either by comparative costs of several periods or from personal observation, etc.

Proper detailed studies of material and labor costs, by the cost accountant, may often indicate leaks that would not come to the attention of the management otherwise, and labor studies when first made almost invariably point to possible improvements of methods in use.

The average cost department feels that when it has prepared well classified, neatly typed cost statements at the end of each month and has delivered them, its function has been properly performed and that it has no further obligations other than answering specific inquiries until the routine of the next month is carried through in very much the same way. From the viewpoint of the organization chart and the obligation that it assigns, the department is right. From the viewpoint of its importance to the industry it has delivered about 25 per cent of its total potential value. The majority of those actively engaged in cost work will agree that cost reports, on the whole do not receive nearly the interest and attention that they merit from the persons for whom they are prepared. This is because the cost department possibly hasn't recognized the fact that everything, even cost reports, requires a certain amount of selling. In other words the reports must be presented in such a form that they will assure interest and attention.

Presentation in Chart Form

The most effective way yet discovered to insure the effectiveness of cost reports is through their presentation in chart form. Even though the chart does not contain the information on which action can be taken, it can most effectively direct attention to cost tendencies. In other words it can act as an alarm and stimulate the mind more readily than figures alone.

There is an increasing trend toward:

1—Control of costs through standardization of products;
2—Control of costs through modern purchasing methods;
3—Control of costs through scheduling of production—or planning by operations;
4—Control of costs through the ever growing chain-belt assembly principle;
5—The displacement of cost accounting as the sole medium or agency for reduction of costs, through the development of methods 1 to 4.

The cost accountant should recognize these trends and keep abreast of the development. He should go even further by being a leader in advocating the adoption of these modern practices, for only through the adoption by his employers of modern costs and methods can he hope to be long identified with a successful industry.

There is a real demand in industry for the modern cost accountant. Referring back for a moment to the periods of industrial development, we might be said to have entered an era in which he has become an essential aid to management. His training and experience fit him to undertake the real problems of management.

B. C. Dickinson Made Commissioner

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 16, 1928.—Bartlett C. Dickinson, who retires as president of the Standard Paper Company now that concern has been merged with the Sutherland Paper Company, has been elected a Kalamazoo city commissioner. He succeeds Dr. E. A. Balch, mayor of the city and commissioner, who died suddenly at Cambridge, Mass., last month. Mr. Dickinson is a life long resident of Kalamazoo.

Internal Auditing*

By Alexander A. Piper

The total loss from embezzlement in the United States has been estimated at more than $125,000,000 annually. In the last twenty years losses from financial crimes have increased with alarming rapidity.

The cause of this increase in financial crimes has received a good deal of attention from various writers. A study of thousands of cases of embezzlement reveals that they were prompted, generally, by one or more of the following causes: living beyond income; speculation and gambling; downright dishonesty; insufficient salary; misfortune such as sickness or accident, or need of capital to start a business.

Methods Used by Embezzlers

The public accountant, the corporation accountant and auditor and the business executive should all be well acquainted with the various methods that are used to embezzle funds. The public accountant should know these methods because he is constantly engaged in work which requires this training. He should know just what methods to use in an audit; what important details to provide for in installing an accounting system, and in cases where fraud is suspected how to make the necessary investigation in the shortest time possible and with the least expense to his client. The corporation auditor should know this same information in order that he may by his constant presence and broad training prevent defalcations. The business executive, by understanding these various methods, can keep a careful check on his employees and can be sure that his accounting department is functioning properly.

Embezzlements are committed by (1) withholding information regarding the financial transactions of a business; (2) by falsifying or manipulating the records, and (3) by furnishing fictitious evidence regarding the accounts and records.

The most popular method used by defaulters is that of withholding information regarding the accounts. This may happen in a number of different ways. The bookkeeper may pocket the money John Doe sends to pay his bill; or, in case the bookkeeper also acts as cashier, he may withhold the moneys paid over to him for cash sales. The withholding of rebates, rents, interest, dividends, proceeds from the sale of scrap and waste, and deposits, are further illustrations of how this method works.

Second in importance in our study of methods is that of falsifying or manipulating the accounts. This method also is used in a number of ways. The bookkeeper may pocket the money which John Doe sends in, but, in order to cover his abstraction he may credit Doe's account and charge some expense account, such as general expense or returns and allowances. Moreover, he may, by underfooting the cash-sales column, or the discount column, make further abstractions. Overfooting the general expense column on the payment side, issuing unauthorized cheques, padding payrolls, failing to show purchase discounts and underfooting the purchase-discount column are all illustrations of methods that have been used to conceal defalcations.

Furnishing Fictitious Evidence

Another method that has been often used is that of furnishing fictitious evidence regarding the financial transactions. This method is generally used in cash payments, although it has worked equally well with the cash receipts. In this instance the bookkeeper may obtain an invoice blank, or use a duplicate invoice of some firm with which his employer has numerous transactions, or he may use one of the invoices already paid. Issuing unauthorized credit memoranda to customers, withholding cash and raising cheques after they are returned by the bank, understating purchase returns and allowances, and showing false payments to partners, or to other personal accounts, are all illustrations of methods that have been used by dishonest employees to defraud their employers.

* Journal of Accountancy.

Besides the methods already discussed there are some that properly come under a miscellaneous classification.[1] The manager of a business may, for example, be interested in some one department, and have expenses that are properly chargeable to this department charged to some other department in order to make a better showing for the department in which he is interested. This would be especially favorable to him if he were employed under a profit-sharing agreement.

Another example is a method used by the proprietor of a grocery store. He wanted to sell his store, and rightly thought that the better showing his profit-and-loss statement made the greater opportunity would he have to sell his business. So he started out by depositing twenty dollars from his own pocket in his cash sales each day. This he deposited in the bank each day together with the actual income of his business. He was an experienced bookkeeper, and prepared elaborate and detailed statements regarding the earnings of his store. By this clever system he was able to fool even his banker, and he disposed of his store at a good profit.

Further illustrations can be cited, such as accepting a bribe for buying or selling at a special price, accepting inferior merchandise, making unauthorized shipments of merchandise to confederates, and making unauthorized loans—all of which are methods that have been used by the higher executives in business.

A Wide Range of Methods

The following outline of the various systems used by embezzlers shows a wide range of methods.

Methods used with cash receipts:

1—Borrowing from month to month.
2—Lapping.
3—Overstating sales discounts.
4—Overfooting sales discount column.
5—Withholding cash receipts by crediting customer and charging expense account.
6—Withholding proceeds from sale of scrap or waste.
7—Withholding proceeds from sale of containers, reels, etc.
8—Withholding rents collected.
9—Withholding refunds for freight overcharges, damages, etc.
10—Withholding interest received on notes or accounts.
11—Withholding receipts from cash sales.
12—Withholding cash and underfooting cash-sales column.
13—Withholding cash by crediting fictitious sales allowances.
14—Withholding cash by crediting fictitious sales returns.
15—Withholding cash by crediting fictitious freight allowances.
16—Withholding payments on accounts that have been written off.
18—Withholding cash receipts and making no entry.
19—Withholding cash and raising cheques after they are returned by bank.
20—Withholding cash and charging inactive accounts.
21—Withholding funds and switching bank balances to conceal.
22—Failing to record sales and withholding payment when made.
23—Opening false accounts in confederates' names.
24—Using false loose-leaf records to insert for examination.

Methods used with cash payments:

1—Withholding cash and underfooting purchase discounts.
2—Withholding cash and overfooting payments and charging expense.
3—Withholding cash and showing fictitious purchases.
4—Withholding cash and showing fictitious expenses.
5—Withholding cash and failing to record returned purchase.
6—Withholding cash and charging personal accounts (partners, etc.).
7—Withholding cash and failing to show purchase allowances.
8—Withholding cash and failing to show purchase discounts.
9—Withholding cash and showing fictitious interest payments.
10—Changing dates on paid vouchers and using again.
11—Issuing unauthorized cheques and destroying them when returned by bank.
12—Cashing unclaimed dividend cheques.
13—Withholding cash and overfooting payrolls.
14—Withholding cash by padding payrolls.
15—Withholding cash by placing employees on payroll before actual employment.
16—Overstating confederates' earnings.
17—Withholding unclaimed wages.
18—Failing to drop employees who have left.
19—Withholding amounts refunded because of overpayment of wages.

Methods used with merchandise:

1—Diverting incoming merchandise before it enters stock-room.
2—Appropriating merchandise by unauthorized requisitions.
3—Appropriating finished or partly finished goods during process.
4—Appropriating supplies.
5—Making unauthorized shipments to confederates.
6—Shipping more merchandise than order authorized.

[1] Some of the enumerated methods can not be termed embezzlement, but they are given in order to present a complete outline on the subject of fraud in books of account and in the accounting records.

Miscellaneous methods used:

1—Accepting bribes for selling at special prices or terms.
2—Accepting bribes for allowing unwarranted sales rebates, or allowances.
3—Accepting bribes for purchasing at special prices, or terms, or time.
4—Accepting bribes for approving inferior merchandise.
5—Accepting bribes for placing advertising.
6—Accepting bribes in the appointment of employees.
7—Drawing unauthorized notes and drafts.
8—Unauthorized pledging or hypothecating of stock or bonds.
9—Unauthorized pledging or hypothecating of merchandise.
10—Unauthorized credits to personal accounts.
11—Unauthorized loans to friends.
12—Unauthorized sales of treasury stocks or bonds.
13—Accepting bribes in making investment of funds.
14—Kiting.
15—Destroying property to collect insurance.
16—Charging expenses to personal accounts to show a more prosperous business.
17—Padding sales to show a more prosperous business.

Preventive Measures Suggested

A summary has been given of the various methods which have been used by dishonest people to defraud their employers. The importance of some preventive measures should now be apparent to even the most incredulous business man. An attempt will be made, therefore, to survey in a general way the application of these preventive measures.

The practical application of the principles of internal auditing requires (1) the placing of responsibility, (2) the establishment of a systematic office procedure, (3) the scientific division of the work among the employees and (4) a continual inspection and supervision of the work. These manifold requirements are so seldom met that a complete system of internal check is rarely found except in very large offices which have been carefully systematized. However, these principles are applied in varying degrees in almost every office. The accuracy of the clerical work and the possibility of fraud are both governed by the extent to which these principles are applied.

The small business concern that has only one bookkeeper, who also acts as cashier, makes the bank deposits and does all the other clerical work appertaining to the accounts, offers unlimited opportunities for fraud and errors. If the proprietor happens to be a good business executive, he may personally reconcile the bank account, go over his customers' statements before they are mailed, compare his creditors' statements with the invoices which are on file and have his books audited by public accountants. By doing these things he has to a great extent minimized the chances of fraud. However, to secure the maximum internal check on all his transactions, he should apply the following safeguards:

1—Deposit all cash receipts intact, daily.
2—Make all payments by cheque, except for small amounts.
3—Establish a petty-cash fund from which to pay small items.
4—Operate a cash and sales register under lock and key, and check their daily totals with bank deposits.
5—Receive all bank statements and reconcile bank account personally.
6—Verify all monthly statements, personally, before they are mailed.
7—Verify the monthly statements of creditors.
8—Prepare a list of all remittances received by mail and check the amounts to the bank deposits.
9—Have books audited on a monthly basis.

When the proprietor's business has grown large enough to require an additional clerk, the possibilities of fraud and errors may be further minimized, provided the work is properly divided between these clerks. The one should keep the cash-receipts journal while the other should keep the sales journal. The one who keeps the cash-receipts journal should keep the accounts-payable ledger also, while the one who keeps the cash-disbursements journal should keep the accounts-receivable ledger. If the proprietor continues to apply the safeguards recommended above, he now has a fairly good system of internal check.

Complete System of Internal Audit

As the business continues to grow and the proprietor employs additional clerical help, this division of the work among the employees may be continued until there is a complete system of internal audit. It should be thoroughly understood, however, that to secure a complete system of internal audit, all the work appertaining to the accounting records must be so divided among the various bookkeepers and clerks that the work of one is complementary to that of another; that no one person has complete control of any one book or record, and that the work of all these bookkeepers and clerks is carefully reviewed by an efficient auditing department.

Unfortunately, the average business man does not appreciate the value of an audit by public accountants. Such an audit (if performed by experienced and reputable men) should disclose the weaknesses of an accounting system, correct the most important errors and furnish a correct statement of operations and a certified balance-sheet. Furthermore, periodical audits tend to keep the bookkeepers and clerks on the alert, and thereby help to prevent errors and fraud.

On the other hand, there are some business men who believe that a public accountant should find every little error made in the records. This, of course, is impossible unless a complete detailed audit is made, and even then it is very doubtful that the audit would disclose all the minor errors. Moreover, there are cases of fraud where the books have been so cleverly manipulated that an audit would not uncover the defalcation. From the viewpoint of internal auditing, therefore, the value of an audit by public accountants is that it discloses and corrects the most important errors, has a desirable effect upon the office staff and furnishes approximately correct statements regarding the financial condition and earnings of an enterprise.

Dishonest People in Important Positions

One cause of the widespread increase in financial crimes is the comparative ease with which dishonest people can obtain important positions. The past records of all applicants for responsible positions should be carefully investigated. Even after their past records have been found satisfactory, the wise business executive will take the added precaution of obtaining a surety bond—preferably a blanket surety bond covering all the office force.

Embezzlements and other financial crimes have increased enormously during the past decade. The direct, or underlying, causes of these financial crimes have been, (1) living beyond one's means, (2) speculation and gambling, (3) downright dishonesty, (4) insufficient salaries, (5) unfortunate hardships, and (6) starting one's own business. The numerous methods used by dishonest employees to commit these crimes show that American executives are lax in their business methods.

The remedy lies in (1) making a thorough investigation of the past history of all employees holding positions of trust, (2) bonding all employees holding responsible positions, (3) installing a modern accounting system, which provides a thorough internal audit on all financial transactions, and (4) having periodical audits made by certified public accountants.

Hawthorne Paper Co. Installs Pasting Machine

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 16, 1928.—In order to supply the constantly growing demand for multiple ply fine papers, the Hawthorne Paper Company is installing a pasting machine and it will be in operation in a few weeks, according to George H. Gerphiede, president of the company. This will be used in the manufacture of bristols and heavy papers for announcements.

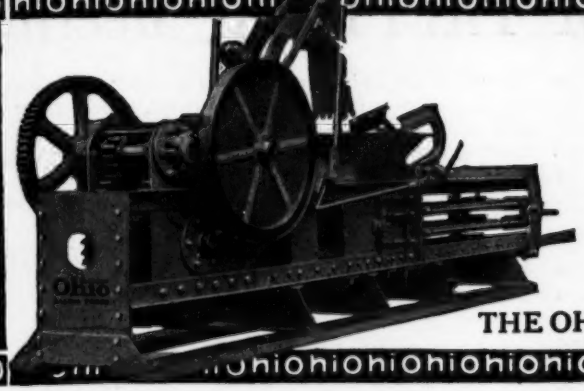
"Trade has been good with us for the past year," said Mr. Gerphiede. "Our product is received everywhere with favor and we are much gratified with existing conditions. Just at present we are confronted with the usual seasonal decline, but are still operating on a satisfactory basis."

The Hawthorne Paper Company was organized 17 years ago this month. The late A. H. Dwight, Chicago, at that time interested Kalamazoo capital in investing in a plant for the production of high grade ledger and writing papers.

Paper Concerns Consolidate

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 16, 1928.—Announcement has been made of the consolidation of C. E. Brandt & Co., Flint, with Beecher, Peck & Lewis, Detroit, both wholesale paper concerns. The new concern will be known as the C. E. Brandt & Co. division of Beecher, Peck & Lewis. The new division gives Flint a jobbing house handling all grades of fine as well as coarse papers.



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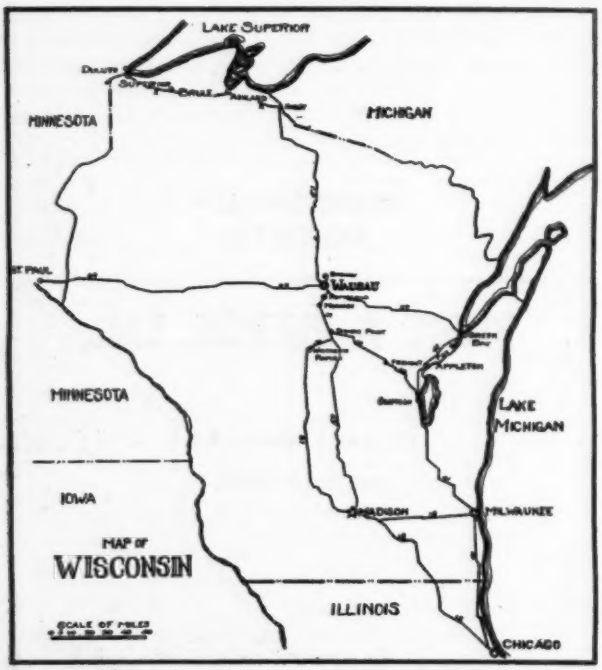
Wisconsin Ready for TAPPI Fall Meeting

When the TAPPI Fall Meeting convenes in Wausau on September 25, 26 and 27, the organization will visit one of the most interesting and progressive states in the Union so far as pulp and paper making is concerned. Wisconsin has sixty paper mills and fifty-two pulp mills and stands second in the number of TAPPI members. Here is a state of beautiful rivers, lakes and virgin forests. Not only is there scenic beauty along the Wisconsin, Chippewa and Wolf rivers, but there have been developed hydro-electric projects which are utilizing power from these streams for the paper mills. There are thousands of miles of trout streams and numberless clear, wood-fringed lakes. Long noted as a resort section, the northern part of the state was chosen by President Coolidge as his summer home this year.

Wisconsin is noted for her highways and the ease with which they may be followed. In coming from Chicago by automobile it is not necessary to leave concrete road. Practically all the main roads throughout the state are either of concrete or gravel surface



PAPER MILL CENTERS OF WISCONSIN

so that visitors may feel sure of good travel. The Wausau committee will be glad to furnish full information to any who plan to drive.

It is interesting to note that Wisconsin is the first state to have held a Commercial Forestry Conference, the purpose of which was to bring to the public attention the importance of forests, of their conservation and of reforestation.

Madison, the capital of the state, is situated among three picturesque lakes. It is the home of the University of Wisconsin and of the Forest Products Laboratory, at which institution demonstrations will be carried on for the TAPPI visitors on Friday the 28th and Saturday the 29th, following the meeting in Wausau. This U. S. Government Laboratory, formally opened in connection with the University of Wisconsin in June, 1910, houses numerous research activities on all uses of wood. Those who have never visited the laboratory will be astonished at the magnitude of its program. The pulp and paper section of this institution is fully furnished with semi-commercial equipment such as chipper, grinder, sulphite and soda digesters, beater, rod mill, bleacher and paper machine. The constant temperature and humidity room contains all the necessary paper testing instruments. There are men engaged in the study of new pulping processes, paper making materials, factors in paper machine operation, bleaching, the rod mill and the like. These men will hold a symposium at the Wausau meeting on their work and will then give demonstrations at the laboratory on some of the papers they have presented.

In the Wausau district are the Mosinee Paper Mills Company—

HOTEL WAUSAU

the first and one of the foremost kraft mills in the country; Wausau Paper Mills manufacturing groundwood, sulphite and kraft papers; Marathon Paper Mills Company, makers of sulphite, groundwood and kraft papers and boards. Thirty-five miles to the north are the Tomahawk Kraft Paper Company and the Tomahawk Pulp and Paper Company; and thirty-five miles to the south are mills of the Stevens Point district.

For those attendants at the convention who wish to make the trip, a visit will be paid to the Wisconsin Rapids district on Friday, September 28; and from there visitors will leave either for the Forest Products Laboratory or for home, as they prefer. Paper mills of this district have issued a cordial invitation to TAPPI members. At Wisconsin Rapids is the plant of the Consolidated Water Power and Paper Company with their wonderful new high pressure boiler plant and Nordstrom refuse dryer. The Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company has large mills at Port Edwards and Nekoosa—both of which will be visited. Nepco Lake at the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company is a huge artificial spring-fed lake providing such clear water to the paper mill that the Nekoosa-Edwards Paper Company have had the lake liberally stocked with trout.

The Fox River Valley, one hundred miles east of Wausau, is dotted with paper mills engaged in the manufacture of tissues, fine writings, boards and the like.

There are also many other mills situated in other parts of the state and all these organizations extend a hearty invitation to the TAPPI members to pay them a visit.

Wausau, the meeting place of TAPPI on September 25, 26 and 27, 1928, is well equipped to house the members of the Technical Association in the commodious and modern Hotel Wausau. This is one of the excellent Schroeder Hotels, others of which are located in important centers in Wisconsin and Minnesota. Reservations for room should be made by members directly with P. L. Goerling, Manager, Hotel Wausau, Wausau, Wisconsin. Inasmuch as the best rooms will go quickly, reservations should be made at once. Following are the rates which will apply to the 175 rooms that are available:

Rooms without bath (single)	$2.00 per day
" " " (double)	3.50 " "
Rooms with bath (single)	3.00 and 4.00
" " " (double)	5.00 and 6.00
" " " (twin beds)	6.00 and 8.00

One piece—No folds

PAPRUS DISHES are *moulded* in one piece from fresh pulp—without folds, without staples. They are rigid as wood. Yet they cost less than other dishes!

These are talking points that help your salesmen get orders. You can increase your business with Paprus Dishes. Write for prices.

Paprus Dishes used as covered container

PAPRUS DISHES

KEYES FIBRE COMPANY, INC.

General Sales Offices: GRAYBAR BLDG., NEW YORK

Factory: Waterville, Maine

JOHN M. HART COMPANY, INC., *Manager of Sales*

INTERNATIONAL ACCEPTANCE BANK

INCORPORATED

Condensed Statement, June 30, 1928

RESOURCES

Stockholders' Uncalled Liability	$5,625,000.00	
Cash on Hand and Due from Banks		$7,304,407.75
Bankers' Acceptances and Call Loans Secured by Acceptances		11,408,177.25
U. S. Government, State and Municipal Bonds		12,503,033.55
Other Securities and Advances		24,684,724.89
Customers' Liability a/c Acceptances and Letters of Credit		65,417,219.29
		$121,317,562.73

LIABILITIES

Subscribed Capital and Surplus	$17,000,000.00	
Capital and Surplus Paid In		$11,375,000.00
Undivided Profits		4,753,135.14
Dividends Payable July 16, 1928		170,625.00
Due to Banks and Customers		36,036,201.68
Acceptances and Letters of Credit Outstanding		68,714,970.42
Reserve for Taxes, etc.		267,630.49
		$121,317,562.73

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Power plants—additions—complete paper mill projects

ONE great organization—a specialist in paper mill engineering and construction—designs, builds, rebuilds, reports, appraises, for many of the most important concerns in the paper industry. Plans, price, construction work, delivery date, owner's satisfaction, all guaranteed.

Ferguson customers include:

Hinde & Dauch Co. — Spencer-Wynne Paper Products Company
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Mead Pulp and Paper Co. — Oswego Falls Corp.
Chillicothe Paper Co. — Fairfield Paper Co.
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Established 1868

Worcester, Mass.

Roy Calender Roll Grinder

The Roy Calender Grinder is a definite economy in the paper mill. With it you can grind your calender rolls when they become out of true without removing the rolls from the housing. With this tried and true machine you can always keep your rolls in perfect shape.

Made to grind rolls of chilled iron, steel, brass, copper, rubber, paper and fibre.

Write for complete information and names of paper mills using this grinder.

Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA AND OTHER PORTS

NEW YORK IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1928

SUMMARY

Cigarette paper	137 cs.
Wall paper	33 bls., 2 cs.
Paper hangings	18 bls., 15 cs.
News print	1,239 rolls
Printing paper	210 bls., 74 rolls, 20 cs.
Wrapping paper	140 bls., 6 cs.
Packing paper	4 cs.
Filter paper	188 bls., 28 cs.
Drawing paper	2 cs.
Tissue paper	65 cs.
Stencil paper and ink	62 cs.
Litho paper	45 cs.
Photo paper	2 cs.
Gold coated paper	6 cs.
Baryta coated paper	5 cs.
Metal paper	30 cs.
Surface coated paper	39 cs.
Decalcomania paper	65 cs.
Writing paper	29 cs.
Note paper	1 cs.
Miscellaneous paper	162 bls., 34 pkgs., 97 cs.

CIGARETTE PAPER

British American Tobacco Co., Ile de France, Havre, 67 cs.

Standard Products Corp., Ile de France, Havre, 70 cs.

WALL PAPPER

F. J. Emmerich, Baltic, Liverpool, 5 bls., 1 cs.

Heemaoth Basse & Co., Stuttgart, Bremen, 2 bls.

F. J. Emmerich, Cleveland, Hamburg, 13 bls.

Globe Shipping Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 8 bls.

Globe Shipping Co., Thuringia, Hamburg, 2 bls.

R. F. Downing & Co., Minnesota, London, 3 bls.

J. E. Bernard & Co., Olympic, Southampton, 1 cs.

PAPER HANGINGS

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Baltic, Liverpool, 3 bls.

A. C. Dodman, Jr., Inc., Scythia, Liverpool, 2 bls.

W. H. S. Lloyd & Co., Carmania, London, 13 bls., 5 cs.

Whiting & Patterson Co., Inc., Olympic, Southampton, 4 cs.

Whiting & Patterson Co., Mauretania, Southampton, 6 cs.

NEWS PRINT

Journal of Commerce, Odensholm, Kotka, 117 rolls.

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Odensholm, Kotka, 372 rolls.

Perkins Goodwin & Co., Stuttgart, Bremen, 577 rolls.

F. Henjes, Jr., Cleveland, Hamburg, 65 rolls.

O. Ray, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 108 rolls.

PRINTING PAPPER

Keuffel & Esser Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 74 rolls.

Sinclair & Valentine Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 5 cs.

Perkins Goodwin & Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 210 cs.

Perkins Goodwin & Co., Thuringia, Hamburg, 13 cs.

J. Henschel & Co., Thuringia, Hamburg, 2 cs.

WRAPPING PAPER

British American Tobacco Co., Minnesota, London, 60 bls.

T. Barrett & Son, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 80 bls.

Birn & Wachenheim, Mauretania, Southampton, 6 cs.

PACKING PAPER

Atlantic F'd'g. Co., Thuringia, Hamburg, 4 cs.

FILTER PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnesota, London, 13 cs.

Taiyo Trading Co., Tsuyama Maru, Nagoya, 3 cs.

J. Manheimer, Olympic, Southampton, 122 bls.

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Olympic, Southampton, 41 bls., 12 cs.

C. G. Euler, Roussillon, Bordeaux, 25 bls.

DRAWING PAPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnesota, London, 2 cs.

TISSUE PAPER

F. C. Strype, Odensholm, Helsingfors, 13 cs.

Old Master Paper & Pulp Corp., Cleveland, Hamburg, 48 cs.

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Scythia, Liverpool, 4 cs.

STENCIL PAPER & INK

Arlac Dry Stencil Co., Cleveland, Hamburg, 62 cs.

LITHO-PAPER

Fuchs & Lang Manfg. Co., Tsuyama Maru, Canton, 45 cs.

PHOTO-PAPER

J. H. Schroeder Banking Corp., Stuttgart, Bremen, 2 cs.

GOLD COATED PAPPER

F. Murray Hill Co., Stuttgart, Bremen, 6 cs.

BARYTA COATED PAPER

J. H. Schroeder Banking Corp., Stuttgart, Bremen, 5 cs.

METAL PAPER

Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher, Stuttgart, Bremen, 30 cs.

SURFACE COATED PAPER

Gevaert Co. of America, Ambridge, Rotterdam, 39 cs.

DECALCOMANIA PAPER

L. A. Consmiller, Stuttgart, Bremen, 10 cs.

C. W. Sellers, Stuttgart, Bremen, 10 cs.

B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Scythia, Liverpool, 37 cs. (duplex); 8 cs. (simplex).

WRITING PAPER

Gallagher & Ascher, American Farmer, London, 3 cs.

Bank of The Manhattan Co., Ile de France, Havre, 18 cs.

Freedman & Slater, Thuringia, Hamburg, 2 cs.

B. Altman & Co., Olympic, Southampton, 6 cs.

NOTE PAPPER

H. Reeve Angel & Co., Inc., Minnesota, London, 1 cs.

MISCELLANEOUS PAPER

Keller Dorian Paper Co., Ile de France, Havre, 3 cs.

American Exchange Irving Trust Co., Ile de France, Havre, 34 pkgs.

Canson & Montgolfier, Ile de France, Havre, 36 cs.

H. D. Catty & Co., Ile de France, Havre, 9 cs.

E. H. Sergeant & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 1 cs.

J. E. Anderson, Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 5 cs.

C. K. MacAlpine & Co., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 162 bls.

Kolesch & Co., Ambridge, Rotterdam, 5 cs.

Japan Paper Co., Roma, Genoa, 38 cs.

RAGS, BAGGINGS, ETC.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Zeriba, Alexandria, 232 bls. rags.

Gallagher & Ascher, American Farmer, London, 6 bls. rags.

Brown Bros. & Co., American Farmer, London, 43 bls. rags.

B. D. Kaplan, Stuttgart, Bremen, 5 bls. rags.

Chemical National Bank, Chifuku Maru, Hamburg, 219 bls. rags.

Kidder Peabody Accep. Corp., Chifuku Maru, Hamburg, 157 bls. rags.

M. Loestiz, Chifuku Maru, Hamburg, 9 bls. rags.

A. W. Fenton, Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 47 bls. rags.

B. D. Kaplan, Carmania, London, 145 bls. rags.

U. S. Forwarding Co., Carmania, London, 17 bls. rags.

Myers Lipman Woolstock Co., Carmania, London, 37 bls. rags.

J. Cohen Son & Co., Inc., Carmania, London, 11 bls. rags.

G. M. Graves & Co., Inc., Transylvania, Glasgow, 51 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Transylvania, Glasgow, 72 bls. waste paper.

Brown Bros. & Co., Transylvania, Glasgow, 68 bls. thread waste.

M. Snedeker Corp., Transylvania, Glasgow, 57 bls. thread waste; 38 bls. paper stock.

Chase National Bank, United States, Copenhagen, 117 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., United States, Copenhagen, 84 bls. rags.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Thuringia, Hamburg, 21 bls. linen thread.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Ontario, Havre, 177 bls. 221 bls. rags.

National City Bank, Estonia, Danzig, 308 bls. rags; 155 bls. bagging.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Ontario, Havre, 177 bls. rags.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Ontario, Havre, 46 bls. rags.

Guaranty Trust Co., Ontario, Havre, 31 bls. rags.

Brown Bros. & Co., Francisco, Hull, 222 bls. bagging.

G. W. Millar & Co., Francisco, Hull, 257 bls. rags; 120 bls. bagging.

Equitable Trust Co., Francisco, Hull, 28 bls. rags.

Albany Fibre Co., Francisco, Hull, 23 bls. rags.

W. Lowenthal & Co., Francisco, Hull 41 bls. rags.

I. Horowitz, Ambridge, Rotterdam, 35 bls. rags.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Eastern Dawn, Antwerp, 64 bls. bagging.

OLD ROPE

Castle & Overton, Inc., United States, Copenhagen, 120 coils.

Brown Bros. & Co., Francisco, Hull, 124 coils.

N. E. Berzen, Francisco, Hull, 107 coils.

Kidder Peabody Accep. Corp., Patria, Marseilles, 44 coils.

CASEIN

Equitable Trust Co., Ile de France, Havre, 250 bags.

Equitable Trust Co., Thuringia, Hamburg, 250 bags.

Kalbfleisch Corp., Southern Cross, B. Aires, 417 bags.

WOOD PULP

Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Odensholm, Gothenburg, 2,286 bls. kraft pulp.

J. Andersen & Co., Odensholm, Gothenburg, 300 bls. sulphite pulp.

O. E. Kiaer, Odensholm, Gothenburg, 300 bls. wood pulp.

Bulkley Dunton & Co., Stuttgart, ——, 1,250 bls. wood pulp.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Chifuku Maru, ——, 714 bls. wood pulp, 110 tons.

E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Cleveland, ——, 336 bls. wood pulp, 50 tons.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Cleveland, Hamburg, 354 bls. wood pulp, 53 tons.

Atterbury Bros., Inc., United States, Oslo, 500 bls. wood pulp.

Chase National Bank, United States, Oslo, 1,200 bls. sulphite pulp.

Scandinavian Pulp Agency, Inc., Drottningholm, Gothenburg, 508 bls. kraft pulp; 127 bls. sulphite pulp.

Woodpulp Service Corp., Drottingholm, Gothenburg, 200 bls. sulphite pulp.

E. M. Sergeant & Co., Drottingholm, Gothenburg, 175 bls. sulphite pulp; 599 bls. dry soda pulp.

Johanson Wales & Sparre, Inc., Drottingholm, Gothenburg, 299 bls. dry soda pulp.

Castle & Overton, Inc., Thuringia, Hamburg, 1,215 bls. wood pulp, 182 tons.

M. Gottesman & Co., Inc., Ambridge, Rotterdam, 450 bls. wood pulp, 45 tons.

WOOD PULP BOARDS

Catham & Phoenix National Bank, Drottingholm, Gothenburg, 53 bls.

WOOD FLOUR

B. L. Soberski, Ranenfjord, Frederickstad, 2,475 bags.

Corn Exchange Nat'l Bank, Ranenfjord, Flekkefjord, 300 bags.

The Burnet Co., Ambridge, Rotterdam, 1,000 bags, 50,000 kilos.

(Continued on page 72)

BROWN COMPANY'S

ALPHA

is the demonstrated result of this Company's forty years of research in pulp making.

¶ It now ranks among the preferred materials for the making of higher grade papers.

¶ It yields the papermaker a profit and gives his patrons more than their money's worth.

BROWN COMPANY

founded 1852

PORTLAND MAINE

NEW YORK CHICAGO ST. LOUIS MINNEAPOLIS
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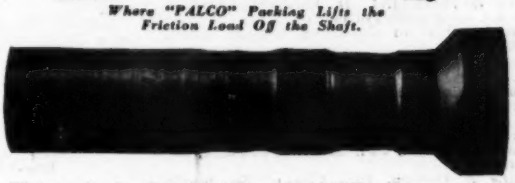
Where "PALCO" Packing Lifts the Friction Load Off the Shaft.



Photograph of a Centrifugal Pump Shaft badly worn by working against flax packing which did not carry sufficient lubricant to prevent friction.

STYLE C PACKING

For pumps handling caustic soda and similar chemicals. Its lubricant can be relied upon to resist the cutting action of these chemicals, and to keep the pump shaft so perfectly lubricated as to avoid friction. To prove our claims let us send you a free working sample to test under your own conditions.

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Refractories
Seamless Tube and Piping

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CINCINNATI	Traction Building
CLEVELAND	Guardian Building
DALLAS, TEXAS	Magnolia Building
DENVER	444 Seventeenth Street
DETROIT	Ford Building
HOUSTON, TEXAS	Electric Building
LOS ANGELES	Central Building
NEW ORLEANS	344 Camp Street
PHILADELPHIA	Packard Building
PHOENIX, ARIZ.	Heard Building
PITTSBURGH	Farmers Deposit Bank Building
PORTLAND, ORE.	Failing Building
SALT LAKE CITY	Kearns Building
SAN FRANCISCO	Sheldon Building
SEATTLE	L. C. Smith Building
HONOLULU, T. H.	Castle & Cooke Building
HAVANA, CUBA	Calle de Aguiar 104
SAN JUAN, P. R.	Recinto Sur 51

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Imports of Paper and Paper Stock

(*Continued from page 70*)

PHILADELPHIA IMPORTS.

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1928

Chemical National Bank, D. Kelkheim, Iggesund, 2,125 bls. sulphite, 425 tons.
Price & Pierce, Ltd., D. Kelkheim, Ohrviken, 4,500 bls. wood pulp, 750 tons.
National Bank of Commerce, Ontario, Havre, 528 bls. rags.
Chase National Bank, Ontario, Havre, 21 bls. rags.
Philadelphia Nat'l Bank, M. Arnus, Barcelona, 41 bls. rags.
E. J. Keller Co., Inc., Coeur d'Alene, ——, 54 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Svanhild, Denmark, 399 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., City of St. Joseph, Italy, 149 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Hague, Germany, 49 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., City of Alton, Holland, 261 bls. rags.
Castle & Overton, Inc., Rexmore, England, 137 bls. waste paper.

BALTIMORE IMPORTS.

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1928

Baltimore Trust Co., Ontario, Dunkirk, 102 bls. rags.
National City Bank, Ontario, Dunkirk, 210 bls. rags; 181 bls. bagging.
S. Shapira & Sons, Ambridge, Rotterdam, 71 bls. rags.
G. M. Graves Co., Ambridge, Rotterdam, 192 bls. rags.
Congoleum Nairn Co., Ambridge, Rotterdam, 206 bls. rags.

BOSTON IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1928

Ayres W. C. Jones Co., Nitonian, Manchester, 20 bls. cotton waste.
Old Colony Trust Co, Nitonian, Manchester, 52 coils old rope.
1st Nat'l Bank of Boston, Nitonian, Manchester, 72 bls. flax waste.
T. D. Downing & Co., Nitonian, Manchester, 118 bls. new cuttings.
Baring Bros. & Co., Nitonian, Manchester, 39 bls. new cuttings; 437 bags hide cuttings.
F. S. Webster, Inc., Scythia, Liverpool, 20 cs. tissue paper.
G. F. Malcolm, Scythia, Liverpool, 41 cs. tissue paper.
Brown Bros. & Co., Francisco, Hull, 203 coils old rope.
Castle & Overton, Inc., West Harcuvar, Germany, 354 bls. wood pulp.

PORTLAND IMPORTS

WEEK ENDING JULY 21, 1928

Lagerloef Trading Co., Odensholm, Kotka, 600 bls. sulphite pulp.
Parsons & Whittemore, Inc., Odensholm, Konigsberg, 3,150 bls. wood pulp.

Commission on News Print Sale

TORONTO, Ont., July 23, 1928.—Justice McEvoy handed down a judgment last Friday allowing Charles E. Campbell, Vancouver newspaper owner, 1 per cent commission on his claims against E. A. Wallberg of Toronto and the Lake St. John Power and Paper Company, Ltd., of Mistassini, Quebec. Campbell's claim was 3 per cent on $40,000,000 worth of news print, alleged to have been sold to the Newsprint and Magazine Paper Corporation of New York. The Justice directed the Master in Chambers to take account of dealings, find the amount of news print sold by Campbell and deduct therefrom his commission.

Campbell stated that while he was in Montreal he learned that Mr. Wallberg had acquired large holdings of pulp wood and he conceived the idea of persuading Chester Clark of the Newsprint and Magazine Corporation to buy this. He persuaded Mr. Clark to come to Toronto.

The Justice finds that Campbell and Wallberg verbally agreed that if Wallberg sold any news print to Clark through the introduction arranged by Campbell, the latter would receive a commission.

The Justice holds that the sales on the contract amounted to $30,000,000 to $40,000,000 already and will increase. He orders periodical findings as to the amount of paper sold and allowance to Campbell of the commission.

Continental Mills to Increase Operations

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

ALBANY, N. Y., July 25, 1928.—Reports from Northern New York are to the effect that increased operations are expected at the mills of the Continental Paper and Bag Mills at Watertown and Greenwich as a result of the control passing to the International Paper Company. The two Northern New York plants of the Continental firm are said to be among the most modern of the mills in their class. Under the reorganization plans as announced recently the Continental Paper and Bag Corporation will become a unit of the International Paper and Power Company and the mills will come under the direct management of the International Paper Company. Horace S. Sheesley becomes vice president and general manager of the Continental. While there has been no official announcement to this effect there appears to be general expectation in Northern New York paper mill circles that changes will be made in the Watertown and Greenwich plants and perhaps new structures added to increase output.

Lower Freight Rates on Coal

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 17, 1928.—As a result of charges filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission some time ago by the International Paper Company and other firms alleging unfair discrimination in the matter of freight rates on bituminous coal and steam sizes of anthracite the commission has ordered a new schedule of freight rates on shipments to the Upper Hudson Valley region and Northern New York points. The rate reduction which will become effective October 10th is regarded as a victory of considerable importance for the I. P. Company and other protesting firms. Incidentally the new rates will mean a large saving in fuel costs.

As affecting the Upper Hudson territory the reductions ordered on the steam sizes of anthracite will give a figure of $2.54 per ton to Corinth, Glens Falls and Fort Edward, where I. P. mills are located. The present rate on buckwheat sizes is $2.77. To Ticonderoga the rate will be $2.79 as compared with a present rate of $2.90.

From the Clearfield district in Pennsylvania to other paper mill towns in Northern New York the new rates will mean similar savings. To Oswego the rate per ton will be $2.98 against the present rate of $3.22; to Watertown, $3.24 against $3.81; to Carthage, $3.24 against $3.99. From other coal producing territory to the points named railroads will be expected to make rates proportionate to the Clearfield scale.

Gets Patent on Paper Milk Bottle

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT]

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., July 25, 1928.—Paper in recent years has replaced as a substitute many materials including wood, cloth, leather, etc. And now comes the paper milk bottle. Cornelius McGiehean, of this city, was this week granted a patent by the United States Patent Office for a milk bottle made entirely of paper. The local man first submitted a sample of his invention five years ago.

The bottle is formed from a circular sheet of paper, crimped and pressed into the shape of a standard milk bottle. The inventor filed his first application for a patent in October, 1923, but the patent was held up by a question as to the originality of the bottle. Last May he filed a second application and it was on this that the patent was granted. The patent has not been assigned for manufacture.

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are unsurpassed

We make them for the largest and fastest machines.

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Your next order of Silicate of Soda

Silicate of soda is not a definite term like caustic soda. Quartz Quality Silicates number about twenty-nine. Here are the grades that will give you the best results.

Improving paper quality—"A-Syrup" or "S" Brand
Thinning clay—"S" or "N" Brand
Capping rolls—"Seal" Brand
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Dustproofing concrete—"Concrete Special."

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The Paper Trade Journal
10 East 39th St. New York

Paper Mill Stocks and Bonds

Quoted by Messrs. McGay & Co., 25 Broad street, New York City, to whom all inquiry for quotations on these or any other Securities is referred.

BONDS	BID	ASKED
Abitibi Fibre Company 6s, 1947	104	105
Abitibi Power & Paper 6s, 1940	104½	106½
Abitibi Power & Paper 6s, serially to 1934	100	102
A. P. W. Paper & Power 7s, 1945	101½	103½
American Writing Paper 6s, 1947	84	86
Bastrop Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1940	103½	105½
Beaver Board 8s, 1933	102	103
Beaver Products Corp. 7½s, 1942	109	111
Bedford Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1942	98	100
Belgo-Canadian Paper 6s, 1943	103	105
British-Columbia Pulp & Paper 6s, 1950	90	92
Brompton Paper Serial A 6s, 1946	101	103
Brompton Pulp & Paper 6s, 1935	100	...
Brown Paper Mills Serial 6s, 1941	99	101
Brown Company 5½s, 1946	99	101
Bryant Paper 6s, 1942	100	101½
Canadian Paper Board 7s, 1937	97½	99½
Cape Breton Pulp & Paper 6s, 1932	103	...
Celotex Company 6s, 1929	97	∞
Celotex Company 6½s, 1939	100	102
Celotex Company of Chicago Debenture 6s, 1936	97	100
Central Paper Company Serial 6½s, 1942	86	89
Central Paper 7s, 1934	85	90
Champion Coated Paper Serial 6½s, 1934	100	...
Champion Coated Fibre Notes 6s, 1941	100	102
Champion Fibre Notes 6s, 1941	100	102
Champion Fibre Notes 8s, 1930	100	...
Champion Paper Corp. 6s, 1945	95	98
Chicago Mill & Lumber Serial 5½s, 1936	98	100
Container Corp. of America Debenture 6s, 1936, ex-warrants	101	104
Continental Paper Products 6½s, 1943	92	95
Cornell Wood Products 7½s, 1937	103	...
Crown Willamette 6s, 1951	102	103½
Della Paper & Pulp Serial 6s, 1938	95	98
Dixon Board Mills Serial 6s, 1942	60	...
Donnaconna Paper 5½s, 1948	95	98
Eastern Manufacturing Co. 7s, 1938	98	100
Escanaba Paper Serial 6s, 1939	98	100
Escanaba Paper 6½s, 1935	96	99
Filer Fibre Serial 7s, 1935	90	95
Fort Orange Paper 7s, 1942	103	...
Fort William Paper 6s, 1946	101	104
Fox River Paper 7s, 1931	100	...
Fraser Company 6s, 1950	103	105
Hammermill Paper Serial 6s, 1939	101	...
Hawley Pulp & Lumber 6s, 1946	96	...
Hawthorne Paper Company 6s, 1937	80	...
Hoberg Paper & Fibre 7s, 1937	95	97
Industrial Fibre Corp. Debenture 8s, 1933	100	...
International Paper 6s, 1955	102	104
International Paper 5s, 1947	99	100
Itasca Paper & Prairie River Paper Serial 5½s, 1938	99½	...
Itasca Paper & Prairie River Paper Serial 6s, 1938	99	...
Jessup & Moore First 6s, 1945	88	92
Kalamazoo Vegetable Parchment 6s, 1938	99	101
Lake Superior Pulp & Paper 6s, 1941	105	108
Manitoba Paper 6½s, 1936	102½	104½
Marathon Paper Mills Serial 5½s, 1942	99½	101
Marathon Paper Mills Serial 6s, 1937	100	...
Marinette & Menominee 7½s, 1936	103	105
Mead Pulp & Paper 5% Notes Serially, 1937	95	100
Mead Fibre 7s, 1937	98	101
Menosha Printing & Carton 6½s, 1939	99¾	...
Midwest Box Company 6½s, 1940	100	...
Minnesota Ontario Paper Serial 6s, 1945	97½	100
Murray Bay Paper 6½s, 1947	102	105
Munissing Paper Serial 6s, 1936	98	...
Nekoosa Edwards Paper 6s, 1942	96	...
Ontario Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108½	110½
Orono Pulp & Paper 6s, 1943	99	...
Orono Pulp & Paper 5s, 1941	96½	...
Oswegatchie Paper Serial 6s, 1932	95	100
Oswego Falls Corp. 6s, 1941	99	102
Oxford Paper 6s, 1947	103½	...
Paepcke Paper Mills 7s, 1930	99	...
Parker-Young Company 6½s, 1944	98	100
Paterson Parchment Paper 6s, 1938	101½	103
Penobscot Chemical Fibre 6s, 1942	102	105
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1943	105	107
Port Alfred Pulp & Paper 5½s, 1947	98¾	100
Price Brothers 6s, 1943	105	...
Provincial Paper 5½s, 1947	98½	...
Provincial Paper 6s, 1940	100	...
Queen City Paper 7s, 1933	98½	...
Richardson & Company 6s, 1938	100	...
River Raisin Paper 6s, 1936	99	101
Riordan Pulp & Paper 6s, 1942	102	104
Rolland Paper 6s, 1937	99	101
St. Anne Paper 6½s, 1946	102	104
St. Croix Paper Serial 5s, 1937	99	...
St. Helen Pulp & Paper 6½s, 1931	99	102
St. Lawrence Paper Mills 6s, 1946	103	...
St. Lawrence Paper Mills 6½s, 1936	100½	102½
St. Maurice Valley Corp. 6s, 1945	102	104
St. Maurice Valley Corp. 5½s, 1947	98½	100½
St. Regis Paper of Canada 6s, 1931	100	101½
St. Regis Paper of Canada 6½s, 1934	100	101
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills 6s, 1934	101	...
Smith (Howard) Paper Mills 7s, 1941	104	106
Southern Paper Company 6½s, 1937	100	...
Spanish River Pulp & Paper 6s, 1931	108	110
Stevens-Thompson Paper 6s, 1942	94	96
Taggart Brothers 6s, 1944	95	100
Tait Paper & Color Industries 6s, 1935	88	92
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 5s, 1930	94	...
Ticonderoga Pulp & Paper 6s, 1940	100	102
Tomahawk Kraft Paper 6s, 1938	98	...
Tomahawk Pulp Paper 7s, 1932	99	...
Tonawanda Paper 5½s, Series 1941	99	102
U. S. Envelopes 5s, Series 1934	99	...
Union Bag & Paper Power 6s, 1932	98	100
United Wall Paper Factories 6s, 1947	96	99
Warren (S. D.) Company 6s, 1945	103	105
Watab Paper 6½s, 1942	101½	103½
Waterway Paper Products 6s, 1931	100½	101½
Wayagamack Pulp & Paper 6s, 1951	103	105
Westfield River Paper Serial 7s, 1943	89	93
Whitmer-Parsons Pulp & Lumber 8s, 1938	20	25
Whitaker Paper 7s, 1942	108	110

STOCKS	BID	ASKED
American Box Board, Pfd.	9¼	10¼
American Box Board, Com.	9¼	10¼
Am. Tissue Mills, 7% Pfd.	90	93
British Columbia P. & P., Pfd.	65	75
Brompton Pulp & Paper, 8% Pfd.	100	102
Brown Corp., 7% Pfd.	104	None Off
Champion Fibre, 7% Pfd.	108	110
Diem & Wing, 7% Cum. Pfd.	92	97
Eastern Mfg. Co., 1st Pfd.	60	63
Great Northern Paper, Com.	75	78
Hammermill Paper, new 6% Pfd.	98	100
Hinde & Dauch, Com.	125	None Off.
Hinde & Dauch, 6% Pfd.	102	None Off.
Holyoke Card & Paper	150	None Off.
Marathon Paper Mills, Com.	125	...
Midwest Box Co., 8% Pfd.	98	102
Midwest Box Co., 6% Pfd.	95	99
Louis De Jonge Co., 7% Pfd.	94	97
Oxford Papers, Com.	115	135
Oxford Paper Co., Pfd.	108	111
Penobscot Chemical Fibre, Com.	70	80
Richardson Co., Com.	160	180
Rubberoid	101	103
Sabin Robbins Paper Co., 7% Pfd.	105	110
St. Croix Paper	155	170
St. Regis Paper Co., 7% Cum. Pfd.	105	108
Westfield River Paper Co., 1st Pfd.	Wanted	None Off.
West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company	55	60
West Virginia Pulp & Paper, Pfd.	100	103
Whittaker Paper, 7% Cum. Pfd.	105	None Off.

Sutherland and Standard Paper Merge

KALAMAZOO, Mich., July 16, 1928.—Merger of the Sutherland Paper Company and the Standard Paper Company into a corporation bearing the name of the former concern and with an authorized capital of $3,000,000 was effected Monday afternoon of last week. Sutherland stockholders met and unanimously voted to authorize the increase in capital from $1,750,000 to $3,000,000, also to exchange on an even basis a share of Sutherland stock for a share of Standard stock.

F. W. Sutherland, secretary of the Sutherland Paper Company, announces that the board of directors of the Sutherland will be increased from nine to 13. Jerome Keane, Detroit, of the banking house of Keane, Higbie & Co., has been placed on the board, while the other three will be named from the Standard Paper Company.

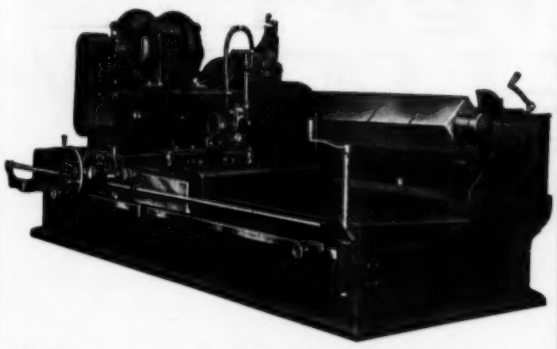
"Of the 95,080 shares of Standard stock outstanding, over 80,000 shares were turned in by Monday afternoon," said Secretary Sutherland. "While the Keane, Higbie cash offer of $25 a share for Standard expired on that date, Sutherland stockholders have authorized the officers of the consolidated company to continue to accept any outstanding Standard stock on the share for share basis.

"The Consolidation will of necessity mean the retirement of certain men well known in the Kalamazoo valley paper industry. L. W. Sutherland will be president of the new company, while I will continue as secretary. We will place a general production manager over the Standard division. He is yet to be selected.

"On the basis of present earnings of the two companies, I consider our stock easily worth $25 a share, the prevailing price. Through the consolidation we should be able to effect many savings and materially increase our earnings. That of course will be our aim."

The merger finds the plants in fine condition. Sutherland has recently rebuilt its board machine, increasing its output from 50 to over 60 tons a day. Standard is now installing a new machine, which will give a maximum production of 150 tons daily. Both concerns boast exceptionally well equipped carton plants. Sutherland specializes in waxed cartons, Standard in dry cartons. Their product is used by many of the largest concerns in America. Employment is given to between 750 and 800 men and women.

Wide Use of New Type Grinders



Within a comparatively short time, safely indicates outstanding value in paper knife grinding service. The dependability of the traveling wheel grinders for satisfying accuracy removes all fear of a poor job. When one of these grinders is installed all knife troubles are over and knife upkeep is reduced to a minimum, both of expense and labor. With minimum care in the most perfunctory routine service with one of these grinders, the knives are always in perfect condition.

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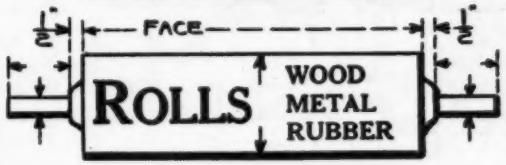

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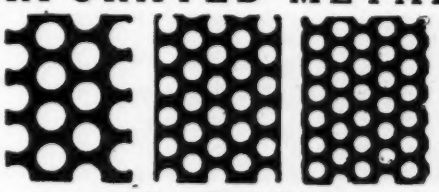

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for PAPER MAKING

New York Market Review

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, July 25, 1928.

Conditions in the local paper market are fairly satisfactory for the time of the year. Demand for the various grades of paper is moderately active and many close observers are looking forward with confidence to the coming autumn campaign. The kraft paper situation is improving. Quotations have been advanced $5 per ton and are gradually approaching normal. Prices in practically all other grades are holding to schedule.

Demand for news print appears to be broadening with the approach of the Presidential election and the market is becoming steadier. North American production is being maintained at about 80 per cent capacity and supplies are adequate for current requirements. Prices are holding to schedule but generous concessions are being made on contracts signed for the forthcoming year.

While the paper board market continues rather spotty, the increased output produced this year is being absorbed in a fairly satisfactory manner. Single manila lined chip is somewhat easier and is now quoted at from $51.00 to $53.50. Prices on all other grades are practically unchanged. The fine paper market is in a sound position, with prices ruling steady. Some improvement was noticed in coarse paper and wrapping paper prices are firmer.

Mechanical Pulp

No radical changes were reported in the ground wood market. Supplies are said to be in excess of the prevailing demand but prices continue steady and unchanged. A fair volume of inquiries are reported to be around for future business and more active trading is looked for by many competent authorities on the market.

Chemical Pulp

Steadiness continues to prevail in the chemical pulp market. Demand for both imported and domestic grades is improving and many mills are said to be making inquiries for the forthcoming year's requirements. Offerings for the most popular grades are decidedly limited and prices are holding to schedule without difficulty. Bleached sulphite is in an exceptionally strong position.

Old Rope and Bagging

Foreign and domestic old rope are both in excellent request. Imported manila rope is decidedly firmer and is now quoted at from 3.25 to 3.50. Domestic manila rope is selling at from 3.25 to 4.00. Trading in the bagging market was rather light during the past week. Gunny bagging continues quiet.

Rags

The domestic rag market is practically unchanged. Cotton cuttings are in fair request for the time of the year. Roofing rags are arousing more interest. The foreign rag market exhibited a livelier undertone. Roofing grades were much stronger. Slight advances were recorded on imported dark cottons and new shopperies. The mixed rag market was slightly easier.

Waste Paper

With the exception of an improved request for No. 1 mixed paper, conditions in the paper stock market were rather lifeless. The demand for book stock has quieted down considerably. Shavings exhibited an easier tendency. Hard white No. 2 were offered at from 2.65 to 2.85, and soft white No. 1 at from 2.25 to 2.85. The quotation on No. 1 mixed paper was firmer and advanced from .47½ to .50.

Twine

Trading in the local twine market was mostly along routine lines during the past week. No important changes have been reported for some time and prices are holding to previously recorded levels, in most instances. There is little talk of concessions around and the industry is in good shape for expansion after the holidays.

Continental Paper & Bag Reorganized

One of the largest paper bag manufacturing companies has just gone through a reorganization which will bring it under the direct management of the International Paper Company. Under the proposed plan for a holding company for the latter, this unit, Continental Paper and Bag Corporation, will become an integral part of International Paper and Power Company. For several years International Paper Company owned a substantial interest in Continental Paper and Bag Mills Corporation. Several successive years of deficits, and consequent advances of large sums of money, made it necessary that the company undergo a thorough reorganization. To this end, Continental Paper and Bag Corporation has taken over the assets and obligations of Continental Paper and Bag Mills Corporation, which will be dissolved.

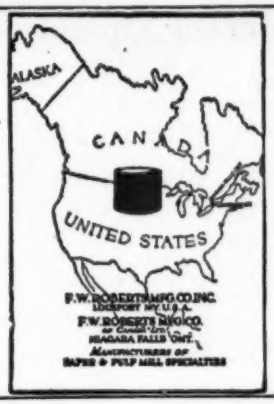
Continental Paper and Bag Corporation, incorporated in Delaware, has a capital of $3,000,000, consisting of 30,000 shares of $100 par capital stock. Under the direct management of International Paper, Horace A. Sheesley becomes vice president and general manager. International Paper, as of September 30, 1927, owned the entire $4,000,000 issue of 7 per cent preference stock of Continental Paper and Bag Mills Corporation, $1,781,500 out of $2,500,000 of 6½ per cent preferred, and $1,910,400 out of $3,750,000 common.

Last November, International Paper made an offer to holders of Continental 6½ per cent bonds, of which there were outstanding $5,319,900 as of December 31, 1927, of 8¼ shares of its preferred stock for each $1,000 bond. Approximately 93 per cent of the bonds have been deposited, which are the property of International Paper. International Paper subsequently made a private collateral offer to minority stockholders of Continental 6 per cent preferred and common, which was generally accepted. This provides for a small sum on each class of stock. Upon dissolution, these stocks will disappear.

Continental Paper and Bag in the paper bag industry is second in size only to Union Bag and Paper Corporation. The predecessor company had been harder hit by unfavorable competitive conditions than most other large companies, having lost money consistently for the past three years. A net loss of $535,689 was incurred in 1927, compared with net losses of $1,358,301 in 1926 and $1,356,246 in 1925. The result of these losses had been that International Paper, up to November 1, 1927, had advanced Continental Paper and Bag Mills Corporation more than $6,700,000 on notes and accounts payable, and in addition had guaranteed bank loans to the extent of $1,745,000.

Under the direct supervision of the largest paper company in the world, it is expected that Continental Paper and Bag will be able to develop and maintain a stable earning power. As a wholly owned subsidiary the new company tends to round out International Paper's policy of diversification.

BURRS



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Miscellaneous Markets

Office of THE PAPER TRADE JOURNAL,
Wednesday, July 25, 1928.

BLANC FIXE.—Trading in the blanc fixe market was seasonal during the past week. Contract withdrawals were well up to the average for the time of the year. The pulp is still selling at $40 per ton, in bulk, while the powder is offered at from 3½ cents to 3⅝ cents a pound, in barrels, at works.

BLEACHING POWDER.—Conditions in the bleaching powder market are practically unchanged. Most of the business transacted during the week was along routine lines. Prices are generally holding to schedule. Bleaching powder is still selling at from $2.00 to $2.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CASEIN.—The casein market is in a sound position. Supplies are rather limited and prices are steady and unchanged. Domestic casein is offered at from 16½ cents to 17¼ cents a pound while imported casein is selling at from 16¾ cents to 17¼ cents, all in bags, car lot quantities.

CAUSTIC SODA.—Supplies of caustic soda continue to move into consumption at a normal pace for the season. Prices are holding to schedule. Solid caustic soda is still quoted at from $2.90 to $2.95 per 100 pounds. The flake and the ground are offered at $3.30 to $3.35 per 100 pounds, in large drums, at works.

CHINA CLAY.—The undertone of the china clay market is strong. Contract shipments are moving at a normal pace. Prices remain unaltered. Imported china clay is selling at from $15 to $25 a ton, ship side. Domestic paper making clay is quoted at $8 to $9 a ton, at mine, and pulverized at $10 to $12.

CHLORINE.—Production of chlorine is being maintained in sufficient volume to take care of current requirements. Prices remain unaltered. Chlorine is quoted at 3½ cents a pound, in tanks, or multi-unit cars, at works, on contract orders. The spot quotation ranges from 3¾ cents to 4 cents a pound.

ROSIN.—The rosin market continues to fluctuate slightly. At the naval stores, the grades of gum rosin used in the paper mills are now offered at from $9.80 to $10.00 per 280 pounds, ex dock, in barrels. Wood rosin is quoted at from $7.50 to $8.30 per 280 pounds, southern shipping points.

SALT CAKE.—Demand for salt cake is moderately active and the local market is exhibiting a steady undertone. Contract shipments are moving in fair volume. Salt cake is still selling at from $15 to $17 a ton, in bulk, at works. Chrome salt cake is quoted at from $14 to $15 a ton, in bulk, at works.

SODA ASH.—Steadiness prevails in the soda ash market. Supplies are being absorbed at a normal pace. Prices are holding up to previously recorded levels and there is not much talk of concessions. Contract quotations on soda ash, in car lots, at works, are as follows: in bags, $1.32½, and in barrels, $1.55.

STARCH.—No radical changes transpired in the starch market during the week. Substantial shipments continue to move into consumption. Recently advanced quotations are being maintained. Special paper making starch is still selling at $4.22 per 100 pounds, in bags, and at $4.39 per 100 pounds, in barrels.

SULPHATE OF ALUMINA.—Manufacturers of sulphate of alumina are experiencing a fairly satisfactory demand and shipments are going forward at a steady pace. Prices remain unchanged. Commercial grades are quoted at from $1.40 to $1.55 per 100 pounds, and iron free at from $1.90 to $2.05.

SULPHUR.—Some improvement was noticed in the demand for sulphur. The contract movement is well up to the average for the time of the year. Prices remain steady and unchanged. Sulphur is selling at from $18 to $19 a ton, in bulk, at mine, on contract orders. The spot quotation is $20 per ton.

TALC.—Most of the business transacted in the talc market during the past week was along routine lines. While stocks are not excessive, supplies are ample for current needs. Domestic talc is quoted at from $16 to $18 a ton, in bulk, at eastern mines. Imported talc is selling at from $18 to $20 a ton, ship side.

Market Quotations

Paper

(F. o. b. Mill)

Ledgers	11.00	@38.00
Bonds	9.00	@45.00
Writings—		
Extra Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Superfine	14.00	@32.00
Tub sized	10.00	@15.00
Engine sized	8.00	@11.00
News—		
Rolls, contract	3.25	@ —
Rolls, transient	3.25	@ 3.50
Sheets	3.65	@ 3.85
Side Runs	3.00	@ 3.75
Book, Cased—		
S. & S. C.	6.35	@ 7.75
M. F.	6.25	@ 7.75
Coated and Enamel	8.00	@15.00
Lithograph	8.00	@15.00
Tissues—Per Ream—		
White No. 1	.75	@ 1.00
Anti-Tarnish	1.10	@ 1.90
Colored	1.00	@ 2.00
White No. 2	.75	@ .85
Kraft	.90	@ 1.00
Manila	.75	@ .85
Kraft—		
No. 1 Domestic	6.25	@ 6.50
No. 2 Domestic	4.25	@ 4.50
Southern	4.00	@ 4.25
Imported	6.50	@ 7.00
Manila—		
No. 1 Jute	9.00	@ 9.25
No. 2 Jute	7.75	@ 8.50
No. 1 Wood	4.75	@ 5.25
No. 2 Wood	4.00	@ 4.50
Butchers	3.75	@ 4.25
Fibre Papers—		
No. 1 Fibre	5.00	@ 5.50
No. 2 Fibre	4.75	@ 5.25
Common Bogus	2.75	@ 3.00
Screenings	3.00	@ 3.25
Card Middles	4.00	@ 5.00
Glassine—		
Bleached, basis 25 lbs.	13.00	@16.00
Bleached, basis 20 lbs.	15.00	@16.00

(Delivered New York)

Boards—per ton—		
News	47.50	@50.00
Straw	52.50	@55.00
Chip	45.00	@47.50
Binders' Boards	65.00	@67.50
Sgl. Mla. Ll. Chip	51.00	@53.50
Wood Pulp	80.00	@85.00
Container	67.50	@72.50
85 test Jute Liner	57.50	@60.00

Mechanical Pulp

(Ex-Dock)

No. 1 Imported—		
Moist	30.00	@31.25
Dry	32.00	@34.00

(F. o. b. Mill)

No. 1 Domestic	26.00	@29.00
Screenings	15.00	@20.00

Chemical Pulp

(Ex-Dock, Atlantic Ports)

Sulphite (Imported)—		
Bleached	3.65	@ 4.25
Easy Bleaching	2.70	@ 2.90
No. 1 strong unbleached	2.60	@ 2.70
Mitscherlich unbleached	2.65	@ 3.25
No. 2 strong unbleached	2.50	@ 2.60
No. 1 Kraft	2.60	@ 2.75
No. 2 Kraft	2.40	@ 2.50
Sulphate—		
Bleached	3.75	@ 3.85

(F. o. b. Pulp Mill)

Sulphite (Domestic)—		
Bleached	3.40	@ 4.75
Easy Bleaching Sulphite	2.60	@ 2.75
News Sulphite	2.40	@ 2.65
Mitscherlich	3.00	@ 3.70
Kraft (Domestic)	2.70	@ 3.30
Soda Bleached	3.35	@ 3.50
Sulphate Screenings—		
Coarse	.75	@ .85
Refined	1.50	@ 1.65

Domestic Rags

New Rags

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Shirt Cuttings—		
New White, No. 1	11.75	@12.25
New White, No. 2	8.00	@ 8.50
Silesias No. 1	7 25	@ 7.75
New Unbleached	10.50	@11.00
Washables	4.25	@ 4.75
Fancy	5.50	@ 6.00
Blue Overall	6.75	@ 7.25
New Blue Prints	5.25	@ 5.50
New Soft Blacks	5.25	@ 5.75
Mixed Khaki Cuttings	4.75	@ 5.25
Pink Corset Cuttings	8.00	@ 8.50
O. D. Khaki Cuttings	5.25	@ 5.75
Men's Corduroy	3.75	@ 4.25
New Mixed Blacks	3.50	@ 3.75

Old Rags

White, No. 1—		
Repacked	5.50	@ 6.00
Miscellaneous	4.50	@ 5.00
White, No. 2—		
Repacked	3.00	@ 3.50
Miscellaneous	2.50	@ 2.75
St. Soiled, White	2.00	@ 2.15
Thirds and Blues—		
Repacked	2.25	@ 2.50
Miscellaneous	1.75	@ 2.00
Black Stockings	3.25	@ 3.75
Roofing Rags—		
Cloth Strippings	1.70	@ 1.80
No. 1	1.70	@ 1.80
No. 2	1.55	@ 1.65
No. 3	1.30	@ 1.40
No. 4	1.25	@ 1.35
No. 5A	.95	@ 1.05

Foreign Rags

New Dark Cuttings	2.50	@ 3.00
New Mixed Cuttings	2.75	@ 3.25
New Light Silesias	7.00	@ 7.50
Light Flannelettes	7.50	@ 8.00
Unbleached Cottons	10.00	@11.00
New White Cuttings	10.50	@11.50
New Light Oxfords	7.00	@ 7.50
New Light Prints	5.50	@ 6.50
No. 1 White Linens	7.25	@ 8.00
No. 2 White Linens	5.50	@ 6.25
No. 3 White Linens	4.50	@ 5.00
No. 4 White Linens	3.00	@ 3.50
Old Extra Light Prints	2.75	@ 3.25
Ord. Light Prints	2.25	@ 2.50
Med. Light Prints	1.90	@ 2.10
Dutch Blue Cottons	2.25	@ 2.50
German Blue Linens	2.50	@ 2.75
German Blue Cottons	2.00	@ 2.25
Checks and Blues	1.75	@ 1.90
Lindsay Garments	1.85	@ 1.95
Dark Cottons	1.65	@ 1.75
Old Shopperies	1.55	@ 1.65
New Shopperies	1.50	@ 1.60
French Blues	2.10	@ 2.25

Old Rope and Bagging

(Prices to Mill f. o. b. N. Y.)

Gunny No. 1—		
Foreign	3.25	@ 3.50
Domestic	1.70	@ 1.75
Wool Tares, light	1.60	@ 1.65
Wool Tares, heavy	1.60	@ 1.65
Bright Bagging	1.60	@ 1.65
Small Mixed Rope	1.25	@ 1.40
Manila Rope—		
Foreign	3.25	@ 3.50
Domestic	3.25	@ 4.00
New Burlap Cut	2.75	@ 3.00
Hessian Jute Threads—		
Foreign	3.50	@ 4.00
Domestic	3.25	@ 3.50

Old Waste Papers

(F. o. b. New York)

Shavings—		
Hard, white, No. 1	3.25	@ 3.50
Hard, White, No. 2	2.65	@ 2.85
Soft, White, No. 1	2.25	@ 2.50
Soft, White, No. 1	2.50	@ 2.65
White envelope cuttings	3.25	@ 3.50
Flat Stock—		
Stitchless	1.65	@ 1.75
Overissue Mag	1.65	@ 1.75
Solid Flat Book	1.50	@ 1.60
Crumpled No. 1	1.20	@ 1.30
Solid Book Ledger	2.00	@ 2.10
Ledger Stock	1.70	@ 1.80
Manilas—		
New B. B. Chips	.65	@ .75
New Env. Cut	2.40	@ 2.60
New Cuttings	1.60	@ 1.85
Extra No. 1 old	1.25	@ 1.35
Print	.75	@ .85
Container	.60	@ .70
Bogus Wrapper	.75	@ .85
Old Kraft Machine Compressed bales	1.75	@ 1.85
News—		
No. 1 White News	1.45	@ 1.55
Strictly Overissue	.80	@ .90
Strictly folded	.55	@ .60
No. 1 Mixed Paper	.47½	@ .50
Common Paper	.30	@ .35

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PAPER TRADE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1872

THE INTERNATIONAL WEEKLY OF THE PAPER AND PULP INDUSTRY AND THE PIONEER PUBLICATION IN ITS FIELD

FIFTY-SEVENTH YEAR

Published Every Thursday by the
LOCKWOOD TRADE JOURNAL CO., Inc.

GEO. S. MACDONALD, President — J. K. LASSER, Secretary

Executive and Editorial Offices, 10 East 39th Street, New York
Chicago Office: 123 West Madison St

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